THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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BROOKLYN'S WAR.

No Improvement in the Strike Situation.

STREET FIGHTING CONTINUES

Non-Union Men Dragged from the Cars and Beaten—Militiamen Shoot to Kill—The Linemen will Join the Strikers To-Day.

Brooklyn, Jan. 22.—Mob violence continued in the presence of the troops in Brooklyn to-day. Troops fired upon the mobs to-night. The 7,000 men of the First and Second brigades have not restored order and the Third brigade has been notified to be in readiness to proceed to the scene of strike on short notice.

Adjutant General McAlpin, sent by Governor Morton from Albany to ascertain the exact situation, has been here and gone to report to the Governor to-night.

The mayor issued another proclamation as follows:

"Law and order must prevail first in this community, must be respected by all and must be enforced upon all, even if it takes the entire force of the State."

A Serious Situation.

The situation has grown more serious during the day. To-night the outlook is most grave. The breach between the strikers of the trolley lines and the companies has been widened by the day's doings.

Master Workman J. Connelly declares that the troops of the Seventh regiment raided a peaceable assemblage of workingmen, seized their papers and records and ran things with a high hand. The militia admit throwing out a cordon of soldiers for two blocks from the Ridgewood depot, and incidentally penning 200 strikers in Odd Fellows' hall for two hours, while the cars were operated on the Gates avenue line. They deny seizing books and papers.

Fifteen linemen who went on strike on their own account early in the day had been ordered back to work by Connelly. When he heard of the affair at Odd Fellows' hall he ordered all linemen to quit work to-morrow morning. If the men obey there will be few cars operated until their places are filled, if they can be filled.

Mayor Schieren, Adjutant General McAlpin, Brig. Gen. McLeer and all the high officials of the civil and military authorities held what might be termed a council of war. The result may develop in action by the Governor.

Progress Toward Traffic.

The car companies made some progress toward resuming traffic. More cars were run on the lines which have been open for three or four days and two new lines were opened. In one case troops and police lined the route for blocks and shot at people in windows who threw missiles, and in the other Troop A charged with drawn sabres to rescue a car in the hands of the mob. Both these affairs in which troops figured took place in broad daylight.

Minor disturbances were reported from various parts of the city. There were only a dozen arrests in all that had connection with the disturbances. Police Commissioner Welles issued a general order threatening any officer with dismissal who failed to do his full duty.

Strikers captured many men hired by the companies to fill their places. In some cases they used moral suasion and in others, it is said, they used force to kidnap the non-union men.

To-night the Seventh regiment fired on a gang of men who stood opposite the Halsey street car houses near Broadway. Two men in the crowd were seriously injured, and it is reported that the crowd carried away others who were wounded by bullets from the soldiers' guns.

Events of the Day.

There was no disturbance at the Flatbush avenue car stables during the day. The militia guarded the barns and patrolled the line for a considerable distance. Everything was quiet. The cars began to run early. The first car out was delayed 15 minutes at the entrance of the plaza where the track was obstructed.

Adjutant General McAlpin arrived in Brooklyn at 4:30 p. m. He went to the city hall and was closeted with the mayor for an hour. At the close of the consultation the mayor informed the United Press reporter that there was nothing new to say in regard to the strike situation. He had merely discussed the status of the strike in its present phase and had gone over the situation in a general way with Gen. McAlpin. The mayor reiterated his former statement that there was no truth in the report that the Third brigade had been ordered out.

When asked with regard to the report that was circulated late this afternoon to the effect that he had held a consultation with some of the presidents of the trolley companies and strike leaders with a view to adjusting the differences between the men and the companies, he declared emphatically that he had neither held such a conference nor contemplated one. Gen. McAlpin left the mayor's office at 5:30 p. m. and went to brigade headquarters, where he was closeted for some time with Brigade-General McLeer and members of his staff.

A Council of War.

Later the mayor accompanied by Police Commissioner Welles, went to brigade headquarters and took part in the conference which assumed something of the nature of a council of war.

For the first time since the inauguration of the strike the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban company began this morning to run cars on its Ralph avenue line. Usually 46 men are employed to operate this branch, but this morning only 25 men could be counted in the barns. Company C, Seventy-first regiment, numbering 60 men, in charge of Capt. Francis, were on guard.

The first car, No. 404 left the barns at 11:31 a. m., protected by two officers and manned by non-union men. About the place was a crowd of 100 men and boys, but they made no demonstration whatever. Encouraged the company had within an hour eight cars started. While all was quiet about the barns, along the line the aspect of affairs was different. At various points crowds were congregated. They hooted, sent stones crashing through car windows and many of the policemen and non-unionists were struck and severely bruised. The company continued, however, to operate this branch up to 6 p. m., when it was decided that it would not be safe to run any more cars to-day.

Serious Trouble Threatened.

On Fulton street, between Ralph and Patchen avenues, very serious trouble was threatened during the day. A mob of nearly 1,000 strikers and their sympathizers held that neighborhood in terror for several hours and only the timely arrival of a detachment of police and cavalry prevented bloodshed. At one time a small riot was in progress and the police were compelled to draw their revolvers. At the sight of the weapons the crowd scattered, rushing into the side streets, but quickly returned at different points.

The mob kept increasing in size and with multiplied forces its demeanor became much bolder. They hooted the motormen, jeered at the police and stoned the cars. The tracks were piled up with large beams, huge stones, ash barrels, old stoves, and numerous other obstructions. These caused much delay to the cars, and gave the strikers an opportunity to plead with the non-union men to desert their posts. The trouble culminated at 1:30 p. m., when car No. 115 came along. Near Pachen avenue it had to stop owing to obstructions on the track. The strikers crowded about the car and asked the conductor and motorman to join them. They refused. Strikers then jumped upon the platforms, seized both men by the necks, yanked them off and threw them into the howling mob. Once there they were kicked and punched unmercifully. Then a dozen strikers picked both men up bodily and ran down a side street with them. About a dozen cars had in the meantime come up, and the police on the platforms drew their sticks and fell upon the crowd. They smashed right and left, generally landing on some unfortunate striker's head. The crowd retaliated with stones and for a few minutes the fight was hot. The police grabbed two leaders of the mob and placed them under arrest. The strikers tried to rescue their brethren and were only prevented from so doing by the police drawing their revolvers and driving the mob back.

Stoning the Cars.

The temper of the strikers was now thoroughly aroused, and they stoned the cars unceasingly. It was found impossible for the few policemen in the neighborhood to cope with the strikers, and reinforcements were sent for. In a few minutes a detachment of officers under Capt. Dyer and a portion of Troop A, Lieut. Badgley in charge, came up. At the sight of the galloping horses the mob beat a hasty retreat, rushing into nearby saloons, up side streets and across lots. The cavalry immediately formed a picket line and paraded up and down the sidewalks, forcing idlers to move rapidly along. There were a large number of women in the throng, and they hooted and jeered worse than the men. Many of the women with babes in their arms crowded about the cars and their voices crying in shrill tones, "Scab, scab," could be heard for blocks.

The police were somewhat gentle with them, but for all that the women stoned them on every opportunity. Many of them taunted the strikers for not tearing the non-union men from the cars, and one big Irish woman offered to take a prisoner from a policeman if some one would hold a child she carried in her arms.

Up and down Fulton street, from Ralph to Tompkins avenues Troop A paraded, keeping the crowds moving. This was a difficult task, for the strikers would only be driven from one place to assemble in another. They were in a very ugly mood, and the sight of so many trolley cars stirred them up to a boiling pitch. But the cavalry did quite effective work and their efforts doubtless prevented a riot.

About 2:30 p. m. a number of strikers rushed up Rochester avenue to Fulton street, threw a rope over the trolley wire and attempted to pull it down. The cavalry charged upon them and the strikers fled. A green motorman in charge of car No. 172 on the Fulton street line, allowed his car to run into a large stone near Rochester avenue, and the car was derailed. It was half an hour before the car was replaced on the tracks and in the meantime uptown traffic was at a standstill.

Master Workman Connelly to-night said that the 15 linemen who were ordered out this morning were ordered back and were re-instated by the company. When asked as to the situation he said: "Every lineman will be ordered out in the morning and those who remain will know what they are doing. Everything is quiet and the men are firm."

There are some 400 linemen employed on the trolley lines. They are under contract to work until Feb. 26. President Lewis and Norton said this evening that they had not heard that their linemen will strike in the morning.

Trouble on Gates Avenue.

There was trouble all day on the Gates avenue line. One shot was fired by a Seventh regiment man before it was over. Early in the day President Norton, of the Brooklyn city system, which controls the line, announced that it would be operated. He succeeded in moving 10 cars over the line. This number does not mean that 10 cars were in operation all day. As a matter of fact they were started out close together after 3:30 p. m. and were bustled back into the car house before 6 o'clock.

Major Abrams and Companies B, D, and G, Seventh regiment, 300 strong, were on duty this morning at the depots in Ridgewood. The depots were also guarded by Police Captain Kitzer with 30 men, Sergeant Black with 30 men, Captain Ennis with 39 men, and a mounted squad of 15 men.

The first car was started out at 3:30 p. m. It was escorted by Major Abrams and a detachment of troops.

At Knickerbocker avenue and Palmetto street, the militia and police charged a crowd which had collected. Captain Kitzer of the police force fired a shot, as did also one of the militia men. On Gates avenue the police ordered all windows closed. One man hissed the militiamen and would not take his head in and the militiamen fired. The shot hit the window sash and the man retreated. The first car had its windows smashed. Others were hit with stones and bricks.

All cars were stopped at 6 o'clock.

A Militia Charge.

charge was made by the military at Broadway and Halsey streets at 10 o'clock to-night. Some small boys had been jeering the soldiers and there were but few men about. Thomas Ahns, from New York, who was intoxicated, started from John Conway's saloon on the corner to cross Halsey street. He was fired upon and hit in the face, sustaining a compound fracture of the jaw. He will die.

Mr. Mitchell, of the Brooklyn city railroad, was shot in the arm. Two of the bullets from the guns of the militia went through the large plate glass windows of the candy store of John Eckoff, at No. 1657 Broadway, narrowly missing the clerks behind the counter. Mr. Eckoff's daughter Sophia, who was standing in front of the store was just missed by a bullet.

Dr. T. E. Wilson attended the wounded man and was an eye witness of the shooting. He says there were but few people about and much less excuse for the shooting than last night when a large crowd at the same place created quite a disturbance. An ambulance took Ahns to the St. Mary's hospital and Mitchell went to his home. At 11:20 the neighborhood was almost deserted, but the few men around were excited over the occurrence. There were less than 20 men present when the shooting occurred.

The shooting was done by five of the men of the picket line which the Seventh regiment had established along Halsey street to guard the car line. A dozen people on the street had narrow escapes. Colonel Appleton of the Seventh, was in command of the troops which did the firing.

Cars Were Running.

Cars were run on the Broadway line to East New York until 8 o'clock; on the Ralph avenue line until 8:20 p. m.; on the Flatbush avenue line until 9 p. m.; on the Gates avenue line until six; on the Fuller street line until 7:30 and on the court street line until 9:30 p. m. The companies did not attempt to run until midnight. They accomplished considerable by running at all after dark. Some of the last cars in had rough experiences.

Superintendent Quinn of the Atlantic avenue line, stated to-night that the company had cars running all day over nearly all the lines of the system. He declared there had not been the slightest disturbance on any of the lines.

President Norton, Mr. Quinn said, was much pleased at the outlook and was sanguine that the companies would be able to operate their roads fully in a few days.

At 1 o'clock this morning reports reached police headquarters from the various depots stating that all was quiet.

He Thumped the Umpire.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 22.—John Roache of this city and Clarence Burnett of Bay City met to-night in the Olympian club rink for a fight to a finish and gate receipts. During the fourth round the police stopped the fight. The trouble was due to Roache punching Umpire McCauley, whom Roache claimed allowed Burnett to foul him in every round. After Roache laid out the referee, he proceeded to do up Burnett, and while doing it the referee fled the rink and the mill broke up in a melee.

New French Cabinet.

London, Jan. 22.—The Standard's Paris correspondent gives the composition of the new cabinet approximately as follows:

M. Bourgeois, president of the council and minister of the interior; M. Hanotaux, foreign affairs; M. Cochery, finance; M. Cavaignac, war; M. Lockroy, marine; M. Terrier, public works; M. De Verninac, agriculture; M. Combes, public instruction; M. Doumer, commerce; Maurice Lebon, colonies; M. Trevieleue, justice.

A Match Arranged.

Cincinnati, Jan. 22.—Buck Elwood, manager of Joe Sheeby, heavyweight champion of the Northwest, to-night accepted on behalf of his man the offer of a local athletic club of $500 for a match between Denver Ed. Smith and Sheeby. If Smith will meet Sheeby he can cover the deposit left in the Cincinnati Tribune office and articles of agreement will be forwarded for his signature.

Chinese Peace Envoys.

London, Jan. 22.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai states that the Chinese peace envoys to-day made application to the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship company for transportation to Japan and will sail on Jan. 27. They will be transferred to a Japanese steamer at Shimonoseki.

Union Pacific Foreclosure.

Lincoln, Jan. 22.—Proceedings in the foreclosure against the Union Pacific Railroad company, similar to that instituted at St. Louis, were begun to-day in Federal court before Judge Dundy by F. Gordon Dexter and Oliver Ames, trustees of the mortgage bondholders.

Ex-Congressman Hutchins.

Portsmouth, O., Jan. 22.—Ex-Congressman Wells A. Hutchins, one of the oldest and best known lawyers in Southern Ohio, died this morning, aged 80 years. He was a Whig, but was elected to Congress in 1861 as a war Democrat.

An Italian Election.

Rome, Jan. 22.—The political parties in Italy are preparing for a general election. The Socialists have selected as candidates a number of their comrades who were sentenced to imprisonment for taking part in the riots in Sicily.

A Hard Battle.

Cincinnati, Jan. 22.—Danny Needham and Shawod Maher, the Australian, fought 10 rounds before the People's Athletic club to-night for a purse. Needham was given the decision after a very hard battle.

Another Sinking Spell.

London, Jan. 22.—Lord Randolph Churchill had another sinking spell just before midnight to-night, and the doctors were hastily summoned to his bedside.

Mitchell's Challenge Accepted.

London, Jan. 22.—Peter Jackson has accepted Charles Mitchell's challenge on condition that the fight take place at the National Sporting club, and the stake be £1,000 a side.

A Philosopher Dead.

London, Jan. 22.—Charles Secretan, the Swiss philosopher, died in Lausanne to-day.

Edward Salomon.

London, Jan. 22.—Edward Salomon, the composer of comic opera, died of typhoid fever to-day.

BUSINESS MEN MEET.

A Gathering Held Last Evening in Cincinnati.

DISCUSSING THE SITUATION

Governor McKinley Delivers an Interesting and Eloquent Address—Moral of the Situation—Agriculture and Manufactures.

Cincinnati, Jan. 22.—The manufacturers' convention composed of the leading manufacturers of the United States convened in this city this morning. Three hundred visitors registered. Everything indicates that the meeting will be of much benefit to the business interests of the country, and is the beginning of a national organization that will wield great influence in all lines of trade. Early in the day a reception was held at the Grand hotel, at which Governor McKinley met the foreign delegates and local manufacturers. Upon the convening of the assembly at the Odd Fellows' temple at 11 a. m. Chairman Egan introduced Governor McKinley, whose address was listened to with earnestness and frequently interrupted by cheers and applause. He spoke in part as follows:

"In a government like ours no class of business men can be permanently prosperous unless all are prosperous. Our business interests are inter-dependent and mutual. The prosperity of one, to be permanent and enduring, must not impair or sacrifice any other. If commerce would thrive, manufacturers must flourish. If agriculture would enjoy active markets and good prices, there must be conceded to enterprise and skill in manufactures just return for hazard and outlay. If artisans would receive good wages they must be willing to pay fair prices to merchants and farmers. The moral of our present situation is that the prostration of manufactures is the downfall of all other business interest.

"The policy which seeks to cripple or advance one interest regardless of every other is pernicious in the extreme, and if persisted in will prove destructive of all. It will lower and degrade our civilization and instead of the United States being the foremost of the nationas of the world, it will drive her into the ranks of the second or third rate governments, neither prosperous at home nor respected abroad.

"The American people have no idea of surrendering or resting upon past achievements. We propose to do our own work at home and widen our field of production. For example, why should we not produce our own sugar? Are we less enterprising than Germany? This great country cannot be permanently kept in a state of relapse. It is too great, too resourceful, and its people too enterprising and progressive to permit any reverse long to retard its progress. The recovery will come and when it does we will be steadier and will better know how to avoid exposure hereafter and keep the great interests of the country robust and healthy.

"We want our own markets for our manufacturers and agricultural products; we want a foreign market for our surplus products which will not surrender our markets and which will not degrade our labor to hold our markets. We want a reciprocity which will give us foreign markets for our surplus products, and in turn that will open our markets to foreigners for those products which they produce and which we do not.

"I bespeak for your sessions the highest wisdom. May you be able to devise some plan to improve our industrial situation and start this great country once more upon its march to triumph for the welfare of our own people and for the good of mankind everywhere."

Mayor Caldwell followed the Governor in a speech of welcome to the Queen City.

Adjournment was followed by a re-assembling at 2:30 p. m.

The committee upon permanent organization selected Mr. Egan as permanent chairman and E. P. Wilson as permanent secretary. The choice of the committee was ratified by the assembly.

A resolution offered by Mr. McDougal that it is the sense of the meeting that a national organization be founded was adopted. The convention adjourned at 4 p. m., to meet to-morrow morning at 10:30. This evening the delegates attended the theaters, as guests of the general committee.

Cullom was Elected.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 22.—A vote on United States Senator was had in the two houses of the Legislature to-day which resulted as follows: House—Cullom 90, MacVeagh 60, absent 3.

Senate—Cullom 32, MacVeagh 12, absent 8.

Members of both House and Senate were unusually prompt in coming to the state house this morning, and when the presiding officers of the two branches of the General Assembly called for order there was not a half dozen absentees from the two houses.

At 12 o'clock Speaker Meyer announced that the hour for voting on candidates for United States Senator had arrived, and that nominating speeches were in order. Mr. Butler of Sangamon made a speech nominating Shelby M. Cullom.

When Mr. Butler had finished P. Morris of Watseka placed Frank in MacVeagh in nomination.

Following Mr. Morris, Judge Callahan seconded the nomination of Senator Cullom and Representative O'Donnell of McLean seconded the nomination of MacVeagh. Mr. O'Donnell was followed by Mr. Miller of Cook, who seconded the nomination of Cullom.

Representative Berry then seconded the nomination of Cullom. Representatives Schwab and Merritt each seconded the nomination of MacVeagh and Mr. Cullom. Speeches were made by Daughtery, Shanrock and Selby.

A ballot was then taken with the result announced above.

Tennessee's Senator.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 22.—The ballot for United States Senator in the House to-day stood: Isham G. Harris (Dem.) 60; H. J. Sanford (Rep.) 29; A. L. Mims (Pop.) 6.

The vote in the Senate stood: Harris 19, Sanford 10, Mims 3.

The Senate to-day, by a vote of 18 to 14 passed the bill providing for the investigation of the charges of fraud having been committed in the election for Governor in November. All the Democrats voted for the measure except Senator Bates.

NEAR THE INDEPENDENCE.

The Location of Cripple Creek's Latest Strike a Good Neighborhood.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, Jan. 22.—In the first cut on the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad south of the Independence mine a strike was made to-day which from the present outlook may turn out to be quite important. The vein as it is opened runs east and west and the ore is a brownish quartz with plenty of it that shows up free gold in good quantities.

The Longfellow No. 2 shipped a car of ore to Denver to-day that is thought will net the lesees five ounces in gold to the ton.

From the new strike in the Legal Tender there was to-day loaded a car of ore for the El Paso Reduction works at Gillett. Another car of high grade ore was also sent out from this mine to-day which will go to the smelters. It assays $85 to the ton.

The new machinery for the main workings on the Gregory lease arrived to-day and will be put in place as soon as possible.

The Ricks Case.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The House Committee on Judiciary held an open session to-day to consider the charges against Judge Augustus J. Ricks of Cleveland, O. Judge Ricks was present with his attorney, Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland. The Central Labor union of Cleveland was represented by two attorneys.

Judge Ricks made a statement defending his acts as clerk of the Circuit court in the Birdsall cases, wherein he was alleged to have pocketed fees belonging to the government.

The committee spent two hours in executive session discussing the matter. Mr. George P. Horrison (Dem.) of Alabama offered the following resolution:

"That while the committee is not satisfied that Judge Ricks has been guilty of any wrong committed while judge that will justify it in reporting a resolution of impeachment, yet the committee cannot too strongly censure the practice under which Judge Ricks made up his accounts."

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 9 to 7.

Chairman Bailey will still persist in reporting in favor of the impeachment of Judge Ricks, and when the matter comes up in the House will endeavor to have that body adopt his recommendation.

Postmasters Arrested.

Jackson, Neb., Jan. 22.—Deputy United States Marshals Barney and Thrasher today placed under arrest H. A. McCormack and Dan C. Heffernan, postmasters at South Sioux City and Jackson, Neb., respectively, on indictments charging them with falsifying postal returns.

Both men are prominent citizens of the county. Heffernan is county judge, and attends to his duty at the county seat while his wife, acting as his deputy, has charge of the postoffice here. They were taken to Lincoln, where it is understood their cases will be called in the Federal court to-morrow.

Supreme Court Decision.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Among the important cases decided by the Supreme court yesterday was one determining the century old question: "Are juries judges of the law as well as of facts in criminal cases?" It was decided in the negative, with two dissenting opinions. The question came before the court on appeal from the judgment of the United States court for the northern district of California in a murder case. Justices Gray and Shiras were the dissenting judges.

The Greek Cabinet's Resignation.

London, Jan. 22.—The Morning Post will publish a dispatch explaining the resignation of the Greek ministry. The dispatch says that the premier complained to the King of the appearance of the crown prince at a popular demonstration and of his advising the military and police not to interfere. The minister thought this action on the part of the crown prince indicated that the government had lost the confidence of the crown, and they therefore resigned.

Mexican Volunteers

City of Mexico, Jan. 22.—Three thousand students, accompanied by friends, called on President Diaz at the national palace to-day and offered their services in the event of war between Mexico and Guatamala. The President, who was deeply moved, said that relations between the two countries had not yet come to a crisis, but that the diplomatic situation was dangerous, and war might result. Peace was necessary to the progress of the republic, he said, and the government would not interrupt it unless absolutely compelled to do so.

North Carolina Senators.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 22.—At noon to-day the two houses of the Legislature balloted separately for United States Senators to succeed Senator Ransom and fill the unexpired term of Senator Vance with the following result:

House—For the long term—Marion Butler (Pop.), 73; Thomas W. Mason (Dem.), 42. For the unexpired term—Peter C. Pritchard (Rep.) 73; Lee S. Overman, 41.

Senate—Butler, 44; Mason, 4; Pritchard, 44; Overman, 4.

The two houses will meet in joint session to-morrow to canvass the votes.

Oriental War Notes.

London, Jan. 22.—A dispatch to The Central News from Shanghai says: "The Japanese movement on Wai Hai Wei has caused a panic in Tien Tsin and Pekin.

The Chinese peace envoys have been ordered to expedite the negotiations with the Japaneese government.

Japanese cruisers are watching both channels at Wai Hai Wei. The attack upon the stronghold may be delayed a week. The siege trains move slowly, the roads being covered with snow.

Explosion in a Mine.

Sturgis, Ky., Jan. 22.—About 11:30 o'clock to-night an explosion occurred at the mines of the Tradewater Coal company. Five kegs of powder exploded inside the mines, killing five men and two mules, and caving the mines in on them. About 75 men are at work digging the men from the debris, and have reached the mules and they are horribly mangled.

THE CHINESE WAR.

Japan is Now Resolved to Capture Wei Hai Wei.

RICH SPOILS OF BATTLE WON.

Japan's Captures are Valued at Twenty Millions of Dollars—No Campaign Against Pekin this Winter—The Armies of Japan.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—The steamer Peru arrived at 6 p. m. bringing Yokohama dates to Jan. 5 and Tokio dates to Jan. 8. Under date Jan. 2, the Japan Gazette says: "We understand that no attempt will be made to reach Peking this winter. The reason is obvious, but it would not do to let the army remain idle nor to permit national enthusiasm to cool through a passive policy. Hence it is reported that it has been decided to capture Wei Hai Wei. But for bad weather this diversion would not have been attempted, as the Chinese fleet is afraid to fight and Wei Hai Wei is no obstacle to the march on the capitol. But since forward movements of any magnitude are at present impossible, the value of capturing Wei Hai Wei is easily comprehensible. It would destroy the last refuge of the Chinese fleet and in all probability the fleet itself. Being close to shore the sailors could be depended upon to desert, and it is very unlikely that the Chinese gunners in the forts will offer any more determined resistance than that exhibited by the cowards at Port Arthur. It capture then would be simple, and apart from that the moral effect of the blow, the destruction or surrender of the Chinese fleet would destroy the last chance of China again acting on the offensive. Before the end of January we believe Wei Hai Wei ought to be in Japanese hands.

Writing under date Jan. 8, the United Press correspondent at Tokio says:

"In addition to two first class fortresses and a dock yard with all apliances as well as a great tract of territory China has lost in the present war fighting ships aggregating 13,346 tons and valued at 11,000,000 yen (five and one-half million dollars.) Of these vessels three were captured by the Japanese, the rest sunk or burned. Among other spoils taken by the Japanese are 607 cannon; 7400 stands of rifles; 2,601,741 rounds of cannon ammunition; 77,458,785 rounds of small arms ammunition; 16,957 koku of rice; specie and coin to the amount of a million yen; 3326 tents; 18 sailing ships and steamers, and a quantity of other things, the value of the whole, including fortresses and dock yard, being about 80,000,000 yen ($40,000,000 gold.)

"The Japanese armies in the field consist of three divisions and a half. The First division and one-half of the Sixth are now in the Liaotung Peninsula, where they form the Second army. Their inaction since the taking of Port Arthur has been the subject of comment. A brigade forming half of the Sixth division remained to garrison Port Arthur and the First division has been massed at Chin Chow and Talien. The reasons for this inertia are apparent. The First division has been held in readiness for another expedition over the sea. It could not therefore, undertake any operations involving a long march inland. The expedition in question is an attack upon Wei Hai Wei, China's only remaining fortified harbor in the gulf of Pechili. The First division will not proceed alone. It is to be joined by the Fifth division, now on the point of embarking from Hiroshima. The place of landing in Shantung province is kept a profound secret. But the Chinese know that Wei Hai Wei is to be attacked and have been doing everything in their power to fortify its backdoor. It is a tremendous undertaking to carry an army of 20,000 men into the Gulf of Pechili and land them on Shantung shores in midwinter.

Damage from Storms.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—Dispatches to the United Press from various points north and south show great damage to property by the recent heavy rains and snow. In San Diego county the receding waters show great devastation wrought in the lowlands. Some ranches, buildings, and soil are entirely gone. Railroad property was badly damaged and it will be weeks before repairs are finished. At Red Bluff the Sacramento river is higher than for five years. The country south of that place is almost completely under water.

In the Siskiyou mountains a vast quantity of snow has fallen and the railroad has been blocked for the last three days. Immense landslides have occurred and it will be many days before the road is cleared.

The Ging Trial.

Minneapolis, Jan 22.—But one more juror, making three in all, was secured to-day to try Harry Hayward for the murder of Catherin Ging. Before the regular business of examining jurors was taken up, W. W. Erwin addressed the court relative to Hayward's alleged connection with the conspiracy to break jail. Mr. Erwin claimed that about three weeks ago a fellow prisoner invited Hayward to join in the conspiracy. Hayward, so Mr. Erwin declared, brought the matter before his attorney, who in turn notified the jail authorities and search revealed a well developed scheme for a jail delivery. Beyond this incident there was nothing of interest in the case to-day except when a young lady created a scene by attempting to present Hayward with a bunch of violets.

The Wyoming Senators.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 22.—Francis E. Warren and Clarence S. Clark, Republicans, were the choice of the Legislature to-day for United States Senators. The election will be ratified to-morrow in joint session. Warren will serve the long term.

Perkins Will Win.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 22.—In the Senate to-day George C. Perkins received 18 votes for United States Senator, and M. H. DeYoung 4. In the House Perkins received 42 and DeYoung 12.

Two more ballots were taken in the Senate and on the third Perkins received 20 votes, thus insuring his re-election to-morrow.

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CASIMIR-PERIER.

His Resignation Has Caused a General Sensation.

IT IS EVERYWHERE CONDEMNED.

The President Accused of Cowardice—Others Believe His Action Will Cause a Beneficial Change in the Constitution.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The city has been intensely excited throughout the day over the resignation of the President of the French Republic, M. Casimir-Perier, after a term of service covering a little more than six months, and the preparations for the election of his successor. A meeting of the ministers was held at 1 o'clock this morning for the purpose of discussing the changed situation in view of the resignation of President Casimir-Perier. There was a full attendance of members of M. Dupuy's cabinet, and the gravity of the position was fully taken into consideration.

The streets were early filled with yelling newsboys whose cries informed many persons for the first time of the resignation of the President. The announcement came like a thunderbolt to thousands of persons, and every one was asking the reason for the President's sudden and seemingly unnecessary action. Various reasons were given by the newspapers, but none of them seemed to satisfy any great number of people.

The Step Denounced.

The action of M. Casimir-Perier in abandoning his office in the face of the enemy was vigorously denounced by the newspapers, which regard his withdrawal at this time as an act of cowardice.

Some newspapers declared that M. Casimir-Perier had become physically unable to resist the impulse to resign. He had, it was alleged, been subjected to most extreme nervous tension ever since he first became prominent as a candidate for President, and it was asserted that after his election he flung himself upon a couch, where he remained completely given way to the intense nervous strain put upon him.

All of the groups in the Chamber of Deputies held meetings this morning to discuss the situation. The ground was thoroughly gone over, but no decision was arrived at in regard to the selection of candidates for the succession to the presidency. The names of M. Felix Faure, Lobet, Waldeck-Rousseau and Brisson were mentioned and discussed, but definite decisions were reserved pending the developments of the day. The supporters of the Government are willing to re-elect Casimir-Perier, but failing in this because of his refusal to accept, or for any other reason, it is regarded as likely that they will support M. Dupuy.

The Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies issued a manifesto this morning denouncing M. Casimir-Perier, and declaring that his re-election is impossible. Indeed, they do not regard him as likely to present himself for re-election.

Rentes were in the air this morning at a rate of only 75 centimes lower than the price at which they were quoted yesterday. This indicated that the gravity of the situation had had comparatively little effect on the bourse and despite the interest taken by the populace in the resignation of the President and uncertainty as to who would be his successor good order prevailed everywhere.

A Council of Ministers.

Early in the day Premier Dupuy and the other members of the council of ministers went to the palce of the Elysee, where they had a conference with M. Casimir-Perier. Before leaving the palace M. Dupuy and his associates gave the President assurances of their personal sympathy and expressions of the universal regret which is felt at his resignation. Later the ministers held a conference for the purpose of discussing the situation created by the resignation of the President, whose entourage strongly condemned the step he has taken. Crowds of persons awaited the result of the ministerial council which was held in the office of the Minister of the Interior. After the meeting a call was issued by M. Challemel-Lacour, the president of the Senate, summoning the national assembly comprising the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to meet in the Palace of Versailles at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 17, for the purpose of electing a successor to President Casimir-Perier.

Shortly before the assembling of the Chamber of Deputies the cabinet again went to the palace, where they were closeted with M. Casimir-Perier for half an hour. The Chamber of Deputies was called to order by the president, M. Brisson, promptly at 3 o'clock, M. Brisson announced the receipt of a message from President Casimir-Perier, which he read as follows.

The President's Message.

"Messieurs Les Senateurs et Deputes: I have never concealed from myself the difficulties of the task which the national assembly imposed upon me. I had foreseen them, but although one does not refuse the post in a moment of danger, one retains the position with dignity under the conviction that he is serving the country. The President of the republic deprived of the means of acting can only find confidence in reliance upon the nation. Without this his situation is powerless. I do not doubt the good sense and justice of France, but public opinion has been misled. Neither my 20 years' devotion to democracy nor my deep attachment to the republic has sufficed to convince all republicans of the sincerity and ardor of my present faith, nor to disabuse my adversaries, who believe or affect to believe that I will make myself an instrument of their passions and their hopes.

"During the past six months a campaign has been conducted of defamation and insults against the army, the magistrates (here a Socialist shouted 'And rightly') Parliament and an irresponsible chief of state. This liberty of fomenting social hatred continues to be called liberty of thought. The respect and ambition I have for the country will not permit me to allow that certain men may every day insult the best servants of the fatherland (at this point the reading was interrupted by loud noises among the Socialist deputies) and he who represents France in the eyes of foreign nations. I cannot resign myself to compare the weight of moral responsibility resting upon me with the impotence to which I am condemned. Perhaps I shall be understood if I affirm that constitutional fictions cannot silence the debate of political conscience. Perhaps by abandoning my functions I shall have traced their duties to those who are still preoccupied with the dignity of office and who have a care for the good name of France before the world. Unchangingly faithful to myself, I remain convinced that reforms can be carried out with the active concurrence of a Government which is resolved to assure respect for the laws and determined to ensure the obedience of their subordinates and group them all in common action for the common aim. I have faith, despite the sadness for the present moment, in France's future progress, and the future of social justice.

"Do not lay upon the table of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies my resignation of the functions of President of the French Republic.

"CASIMIR-PERIER."

As the chamber rose after President Brisson had finished reading the message there were a few cries of "Vive La Republique."

National Assembly Convoked.

After reading the message, the president read the notice issued by M. Challemel-Lacour, president of the Senate, convoking the national assembly in the Palace of Versailles to-morrow.

The chamber then adjourned after a sitting which lasted only 10 minutes. As the members dispersed the Socialists raised an uproar, shouting, "Vive La Revolution Sociale," whereupon the other parties retorted, each with its own war cry. President Casimir-Perier's message was variously criticised in the lobbies after the adjournment of the Senate and chamber, and the opinion was generally expressed that M. Casimir-Perier had given a coup of grace to the present system, whereby the President of the republic is made irresponsible. In the caucus of Republican Senators held after the adjournment of the Senate, M. Waldeck-Rousseau received 62 votes and M. Brisson 52. The groups of deputies favorable to the candidacy of M. Brisson held a caucus and discussed the availabtlity of several candidates in an informal way, but separated without taking a vote.

A meeting of the Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies was held this afternoon for the purpose of deciding upon the course to be pursued by the Socialist group in view of the election of a successor to M. Casimir-Perier, and discussed the availibility of candidates. As the resignation of the cabinet followed by that of the President is regarded by the group as a Socialist triumph, it is assumed that the leaders of that organization will assume more thoroughly aggressive attitudes in the national assembly to-morrow.

The Socialist deputies have asked M. Guerin, Minister of Justice, to liberate Deputies Gerault-Richard and Carnaud, who are now serving terms in prison, and also demand that the expulsion of M. Rouanet from the chamber Saturday last for a period of 15 days shall not deprive him of the right to sit in the national convention called to elect a successor to M. Casimir-Perier, and take part in the proceedings of that body. As this demand is likely to be refused, a good deal of Socialist vaporing may be looked for.

Active canvassing of the Presidential preferences of the various Senators and Deputies has been in progress during the day, many of the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies having been visited at their homes. The candidates include, besides those already mentioned, Premier Dupuy, M. Cavaignac and M. Challemel-Lacour.

A conference of Deputies and Senators was held in the Palais Du Luxembourg. It began at 5:30 p. m. and remained in session until nearly 8 o'clock. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who was present, declared repeatedly that he would not be a candidte. In view of the refusal of Waldeck-Rousseau the Union Republicans and the Union Progressists who were in his favor, have put forward M. Felix Faure as their candidate, and current discussion of the situation leaves Faure and Brisson the principal candidates. According to the estimates at 7 o'clock to-night Brisson will obtain 330 votes on the first ballot to-morrow.

Revolutionary Manifseto.

The secrecy of the ballot for the President will insure M. Brisson many besides Radical votes in the national assembly. There is a considerable number of Deputies who, while unwilling to advocate openly the election of a Radical prefer to vote for one privately rather than run the risk of a dissolution which would follow speedily the choice of any body except Brisson. Among the secret supporters of Brisson will be several Opportunists who fear a dissolution above all things.

Early this evening the prospects of Leon Bourgeois, ex-Minister of Justice, and Senator Magnin were discussed quite generally. Several leading Senators of the Right favored the choice of Waldeck-Rousseau. The plain tendency of opinion as the evening advanced, however, was that the main struggle would be between Felix Faure and Henri Brisson, and that no dark horse is likely to run ahead of either. It is not believed that the election will be made on the first ballot.

The revolutionary Socialists have sent out a manifesto in which they denounce Casimir-Perier as the representative of financial feudalism. They appeal to the people to obliterate the bourgeois government and to erect in its place the social republic, not hesitating to use violence if the men in power offer resistance. The manifesto has some effect upon the lower classes and has increased the general feeling of uneasiness.

M. Lepine, prefect of police, has taken steps this evening to supress disorder at short notice in any part of the city.

At 11 o'clock it was announced that Waldeck-Rousseau had decided to be a candidate for the presidency. He reached this decision after mature consideration and consultation with his friends. If he adheres to it he will force Faure into the back ground.

The Soir says that while the President's message was reading in the Senate, M. Floquet shouted with ironical emphasis: "That will make a fine impression abroad."

A LA FRANCAISE.

A New President Chosen for the French Republic.

Paris, Jan. 17.—M. Francois Felix Faure, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Seine-Inferieure, was to-day elected President of the French Republic, to succeed M. Casimir-Perier, whose resignation was read in the Chamber yesterday.

The day opened quiet and nothing in the appearance or demeanor of the people either in Paris or Versailles indicated that the country was on the eve of an election to fill the place of the chief officer of the nation which had been voluntarily vacated by a President elected a little more than six months ago. Except that a force of soldier was massed at each of the railway stations and four sappers and miners were guarding each railway bridge and grade crossing between Paris and Versailles there was nothing to show that anything extraordinary was going on or that any thing unusual was even contemplated. Very few persons arrived at Versailles before noon, but after that hour every train arriving there was packed with Senators, Deputies, newspaper reporters and sight-seers. A small crowd, numbering perhaps 400, stood opposite the entrance to the Palace through which the Senators and Deputes passed and watched them enter. There was no demonstration of enthusiasm either at the station or at the palace.

Scenes at Versailles.

At 11 o'clock a number of telegraph operators, with their apparatus, were installed in the palace, hundreds of attaches arrived and the printing presses were made ready to record the official report of the proceedings of the national convention.

M. Challemel-Lacour, president of the Senate, accompanied by his official secretaries, started from Paris for Versailles at 8:50 this morning from the Mont Parnasse railway station and upon his arrival in Versailles was conveyed to the palace in an open carriage.

A force of five hundred detectives from this city arrived in Versailles early in the morning and the strength of the regular police force was greatly increased, it being feared that the anarchists might seize the opportunity afforded by the crisis to indulge in bomb-throwing and other pastimes peculiar to the sect, but their fears were groundless, as nothing worse than socialistic vaporings occurred throughout the day.

The National Assembly.

The national assembly was called to order by M. Challemel-Lacour at 1:10 p. m. M. Challemel-Lacour in a brief speech announced the resignation of President Casimir-Perier and read the text of the articles of the constitution regulating the election of a President. As soon as he presiding officer had ceased speaking M. Michelin, Socialist, sprang to his feet and flourished a copy of a motion for revision of the constitution, shouting, "We ought not to have a President."

M. DeBaudry D'Asson, Legitimist, demanded a right to be heard, and in spite of the storm of protests from all parts of the hall, insisted upon speaking from his place. While persisting in speaking he waved aloft a document, which, he declared, contained a proposition to re-establish the monarchy. The protests had in the meantime become so vehement that they rendered M. De Baudry D'Asson's remarks inaudible, and, after repeated vain attempts to make himself heard, he finally deposited the document upon the table, but it was contemptuously pushed aside by M. Challemel-Lacour, while the Republicans and members of the Center made the hall ring with cheers. Nothing daunted M. De Baudry D'Asson, and he produced a volume containing the rules governing the proceedings of the national covention, and demanded a hearing respecting the breach of the regulations which had been committed. The President remained obdurate and the fiery Legitimist seeing that his efforts to make a speech were hopeless, finally subsided.

Voting by Lot.

Lots were drawn at 1:17 p. m. for 36 scrutators to supervise the balloting. Then came the drawing of lots to see what letter the voting should begin with. Precisely as was the case last June, the letter "L" was drawn, and M. La Barthe, the Moderate Republican, was enabled for the second time to begin the balloting for a president, he having begnn the voting when M. Casimir-Perier was elected. While the drawing was going on interest was focused in the lobbies, where the members of the Right had holding a caucus. The result of the caucus was a decision to support M. Waldeck-Rousseau. The latter held a hurried conference with M. Paul Deschanel, who expressed his opinion that the first ballot would be without result and that as to the outcome of the second ballot a great deal would depend upon whether M. Faure would withdraw in favor of Waldeck-Rousseau.

When the name of M. Mirman, Socialist, was called, there was no response, that deputy being a soldier garrisoned at Vincennes and the colonel of his regiment having refused to grant him a furlough in order that he might be present in the assembly. The Socialists raised a tremendous uproar because M. Mirman's vote was not recorded. Another cause of socialist fury was the refusal of the government to temporarily release M. Gerault-Richard, who is in prison for insulting President Casimir-Perier.

When M. Toussaint, Socialist, deposited his vote in the urn, he cried "Vive Sociale revolution" and when the name of M. Avez (Social Revolutionist) was called he refused to vote, but shouted forth "abstention from voting means dissolution. Down with the Presidency."

Result of the First Ballot.

The voting was a slow process. Each Deputy and Senator in response to his name walked to the platform, deposited his ballot in an urn and returned to his seat. The balloting began at 1:20 p. m. and lasted until 3:30. The counting, revising, etc., of the votes, required another hour and the result was officially announced at 4:30, as follows: Brisson 338, Faure 244, Waldeck-Rousseau 184, scattering 28.

Total number of votes cast 794; necessary to elect, 398. When the result of the vote was proclaimed the members again fell to electioneering and speculating upon the outcome of the second ballot, M. Brisson having fallen 60 votes short of a sufficient number of votes to elect him.

Over a hundred Conservative Senators and Deputies divided their votes between Faure and Waldeck-Rousseau rather than cast them with the Socialists, whereas these votes might for the greater part have gone to M. Brisson.

After the announcement of the vote it was noised that M. Waldeck-Rousseau would withdraw his candidacy in favor of M. Faure and M. Cavaignac set on foot a movement designed to deprive M. Faure of some 50 votes, which if successful would, it is believed, elect M. Brisson. Accordingly, at the instigation of M. Cavaignac bulletins were distributed in the lobbies in behalf of himself in the hope of making the running clear for M. Brisson by taking the wavering supporters of M. Faure. It was the belief of M. Cavaignac that he could secure perhaps 60 votes which had been given to M. Faure because of M. Brisson's radical tendencies. Had he succeeded in his scheme, M. Brisson would have carried off the Presidency. Pending the preparations for the second ballott the time of the members was spent in exchanges of opinion.

The Second Ballot.

The announcement of the second ballot was made amid terrible din. The Brissonites were so busy groaning, cheering and reproaching their neighbors that they paid no attention to M. Challemel-Lacour when he rose to read the figures. The President's voice was quite inaudible and his hands trembled violently. It was five minutes after he spoke before all members of the assembly knew the result. The figures generally known were then only approximate—Faure 430 and Brisson 361—but they sufficed to show that Felix Faure was the new President of the French Republic.

The scene was absolutely devoid of solemnity or even dignity. The Brissonites, who had not once ceased howling, were joined by other malcontents and the windows were fairly shaken by the indescribable tumult. The Radicals mounted the chairs and benches shouting "Down with the President elected by the Right." The Socialists ran up and down the aisles howling: "Down with the thieves; down with the Congo adventurers; down with the Panama scoundrels."

Occasionally when the din subsided for a moment the Socialists would yell in an ear-splitting chorus: "Hurrah for the social republic, hurrah for the social revolution."

Scenes of Disorder.

M. Baudry D'Asson, the Orleanist, had got a conspicuous place near Challemel-Lacour and, with purple face and waving arms, proclaimed a hundred times that the Presidency was useless and that the Republic must end. He eventually mounted the rostrum, but only to be met there by the Socialists Baudin, Viviani, Michelin and Toussaint, who, in defiance of him and the president of the assembly, protested against the exclusion of Gerault-Richard and Mirman. The crowd outside was in strange contrast to the assembly. It was neither excited nor enthusiatic. It waited without eagerness for the coming of the new President. The carriage which carried Casimir-Perier back to Paris some six months ago, stood in the courtyard with the artillery escort near by. The big palace clock struck eight as the President, who had been receiving official congratulations, passed through the Salle des Toubaux between lines of soldiers with fixed bayonets. He was preceded by ushers and was followed by cabinet ministers. The crowd heard the beating of drums and saw the President come out bowing right and left, but it gave no sign of welcome. There was an occasional hurrah, but no attempt to raise a hearty cheer. Two men even shouted "Long live Brisson."

Mounted lancers surorunded the carriage after M. Faure entered it and escorted him to the station. As outside the palace there were a half dozen cheers for Faure and two or three for Brisson when the President entered the train. The train was a special one and very slow. It reached the St. Lazare station in Paris five minutes past 9. By that time the news of the election had spreaded far and wide and a vast throng had gathered on the Place du Havre outside the station. The President was received with a few cries of "Long live Felix Faure," but there was no enthusiasm. He drove directly to the Elysee palace.

The investiture of the new President with his official powers took place in the library of the Versailles Palace. It consisted merely in Challemel-Lacour's reading to him the minutes of the assembly.

Mr. Faure was met at the St. Lazare station by General Mercier, minister of war, and M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, and was accompanied by them to the Elysee. The palace was brilliantly lighted and ushers in gala livery stood at the doors. Casimir-Perier welcomed and congratulated his successor. Premier Dupuy then presented the resignation of the cabinet.

M. Faure returned to the ministry of marine for the night. The crowd outside the ministry cheered with considerable fervor when M. Faure was persuaded by friends to show himself on the balcony. He was received for the first time to-day with genuine enthusiasm. Everybody shouted: "Hurrah for Faure," and every bow or smile from the President was the signal for a new demonstration. To-morrow the president will receive the officers of the staff.

A Royalist Manifesto.

Early this evening the United Press correspondent saw a copy of the letter sent by the Duke of Orleans to Senator Buffet. It was mailed at Dover last evening. It was virtually a manifesto, declaring that at best the Republic of France can be only provisional and he stands ready to step in and help the people the moment they call him. The letter is generally ridiculed.

The police seized shortly before midnight a special edition of The Soleil, which contained the letter. The effort was superfluous as nobody was buying the paper and the boulevards were as calm as the rest of the city. A dispatch from Dover says that the Duke of Orleans will return to London to-morrow morning.

Francois Felix Faure.

Versailles, Jan. 17.—M. Francois Felix Faure, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Seine-Inferieure, who was to-day elected President of the Republic of France to succeed M. Casimir-Perier, was born in Paris Jan. 30, 1841. He was under secretary of state for the colonies in the ministries of Gambetta, Ferry, Brisson and Tirard and one of the vice-presidents of the Chamber of Deputies preceding the present one. He has been a Republican Deputy for about 14 years and has served on several of the most important committtees of the Chamber."

M. Faure has made a legislative specialty of business questions, particularly those concerning the French merchant marine and foreign commerce. He served in the French-Prussian war as chief of a battalion of the garde mobile and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor on May 31, 1871.

English Press Comment.

London, Jan. 17.—The Times correspondent in Paris says: "M. Faure is an honorable, industrious and attractive man. His accession to the Presidency was an unhoped for dream to him and he will fulfill its functions with great gratitude to those who elected him. He will put up with attacks and insults as a set-off to the honor of the post. He is likely to be a second Carnot but more gracious and smiling."

The Times says editorially: "M. Faure's elected which has preserved France and Europe from the gravest dangers to which Casimir-Perier's sudden desertion of his post might have given rise. The new President's programme as foreshadowed in his reply to M. Dupuy is unexceptionable. It remains to be seen how it will be carried out."

The Standard will say editorially of M. Faure's election: "The national assembly could not well have come to a worse decision. M. Faure was accepted rather than selected in a fit of alarm to prevent a supposed national danger. He is one of a hundred politicians whose names are known vaguely to notoriety.

The writer speaks of the "the far greater fitness of M. Brisson who, although nominally a radical, has great regard for the older authorities.

WOLCOTT REELECTED.

A Safe Majority on the Joint Ballot.

POPULISTS VOTED FOR PENCE.

Adams, Barela and Leddy Cast Complimentary Ballots for Thomas—No Votes Counted for G. O. P. So Far as Heard From.

Denver, Jan. 16.—Edward O. Wolcott 57, Lafe Pence 33, Charles S. Thomas 3.

This is the vote cast at 1:30 o'clock by the Tenth General Assembly, joint session, for United States Senator.

For an hour before noon, the House of Representatives was the scene of many interesting little episodes. The members gathered in groups to discuss the approaching choice of a United States Senator. On the Republican side there was a pleasant confidence in the result of the morning session that allowed the law-makers to now and then talk about the weather. Many ladies were on the floor, and held pleasant impromptu receptions that made them the center of many groups.

Until the hands of the clock pointed at the figure 12, hardly a head was to be seen above the desks held by the Populists. A rumor went about that something was going to happen when the voting began. The rumor reached the galleries and there was an air of expectation from the last row up stairs to the front desk on the main floor.

The women's gallery was the first to be filled. Two hours before the time for the joint session, not a desirable place remained. At 11 o'clock the men's galleries were packed. Persons were standing in a solid line against all the walls and every aisle was crowded.

While the men who had come as spectators either cheered for Wolcott or said nothing at all, the women in the galleries were strongly partisan. They talked for all their favorites and there were about 20 mentioned by Populists and Democrats. Of course the Republicans all stood by Senator Wolcott.

At 11:20 Speaker Humphrey called the House to order, and the concurrent resolution of the Senate, providing for the joint session was read and unanimously adopted. Speaker Humphrey then announced that the joint session would reconvene at 11:45.

When Speaker Humphrey called the joint session to order he requested that the galleries should make no demonstrations or indulge in no personalities of any description. At 11:45 every Republican Representative was in his place. The Populist side was almost destered. On the floor of the House chairs were placed in all the aisles. These were occupied by ex-members of the Legislature and by visiting ladies.
and by visiting ladies. The vote was then taken with the result as already given:

Agricultural Statistics.

Baltimore, Jan. 16.—The Manufacturers Record has compiled from the official report of the United States Agricultural department just issued statistics showing the production of corn by States for 1894. The reports fully confirm the statements that have been made regarding the great destruction of the corn crop in Nebraska and several other western States. The yield of corn in Nebraska for 1894 was only 13,000,000 bushels against 157,000,000 bushels in 1893. In South Dakota, which produced 20,500,000 bushels in 1893 the yield in 1894 was only 1,500,000 bushels. Kansas produced 41,000,000 bushels in 1894, a falling off of nearly 100,000,000 bushels compared with 1893, while in Iowa the decrease was from 250,000,000 bushels in 1893 to 81,000,000 bushels in 1894. The total crop of these States was only 130,600,000 bushels in 1894 against 560,000,000 bushels in 1893, showing a decrease of 430,000,000 bushels. In the South, on the contrary, the crop was unusually large—the aggregate yield having been 483,200,000 bushels. Including corn, wheat and oats the South's total cereal production in 1894 was 611,635,000 bushels, valued, according to the agricultural departments report at $302,000,000 or more than the entire value of the cotton crop.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Fairplay Shaft House Shattered by an Explosion—Strike in the Baby Lode.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Cree, Jan. 16.—The population at Victor was startled to-day by a loud explosion and it was soon discovered that the Fairplay shaft house had been blown to pieces. The explosion was caused by some 10 sticks of giant powder that were being thawed out at the fire by one of the miners, and the concussion caused the explosion of a large quantity more that was stored away. By a miracle the man who was thawing out the powder escaped unharmed. The shaft house caught fire and was burned to the ground.

In the Baby lode, which is situated on the east slope of Bull hill and about 900 feet east of the Victor mine a vein of ore that measures four and one-half feet from wall to wall has been opened up. The vein is phonolite between granite walls and the shaft in which it was discovered is now down 42 feet. The property is being worked by some old time printers of Colorado Springs. No assays have yet been made on the rock but it looks very fine and is similar to several of the recent big strikes in the camp and the workers feel assured that they have a big thing.

THE ROSEBUD MILL.

To be Rebuilt in the Summer—Wind and Snow at Cripple Creek.

Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 17.—All but two insurance companies have agreed to pay for the loss of the Rosebud mill and reduction plant in May last. The manager for the company states that he received orders from France to start work on rebuilding the plant within one week after the conflagration, but it was not known then that there would be any trouble about obtaining the insurance money. As it has been so long before the money was paid it is not known now what will be done, but it is thought that rebuilding will be delayed until summer.

The new El Paso reduction works at Gillett are now in the market to buy the ores produced in the district. Everything is in "apple pie" order, and it is thought that the plant will be an entire success.

The wind has been blowing hard here all day. Now, at night, it has dropped and the snow is falling heavily, and it is thought that it will stop on going into the hills in the same way as the wind did to-day.

DENVER GETS THE MINT.

Senator Wolcott's Bill Went Through Without Opposition.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senator Wolcott called for and the Senate passed his bill for a free coinage mint at Denver this morning. The bill went through without making it necessary to make any statement of the facts, but both Senators Wolcott and Teller were prepared to insist upon consideration with strong arguments in case they should be necessary.

Senator Teller to-day introduced a bill granting a pension to Dr. A. S. Elwood of Golden, who was assistant surgeon of the Fortieth Iowa volunteers during the war.

Mr. Teller also presented a petition of citizens of Colorado Springs for the restriction of foreign immigration.

Got the Stuff.

The following interesting item from the Denver Times of last evening and will be heard here with pleasure as it insures the completion of the best route into Cripple Creek at an early day:

"Interesting news was received yesterday by President Collbran of the Midland Terminal, which confirms the reported sale of the bonds of that company which goes into effect in March, one party taking the entire lot. Mr. W. K. Gillette, auditor for the company, cabled the information to Mr. Collbran yesterday announcing that he would leave London on Jan. 19.

"This means the speedy completion of the road from Victor to Cripple Creek. In view of the unsettled condition of American securities in foreign markets during the past year the accomplishment of this sale is looked upon as an expression of a favorable sentiment towards Mr. Collbran's Cripple Creek enterprise.

"To-night Mr. Collbran will start for Chicago to remain a week or more in the interests of the Midland Terminal company. In speaking of Mr. Gillette's trip to London, he says, that it was in the interest of the Terminal and that he had accomplished wonders in a remarkably short time, having only left New York on Jan. 5."

ASSASSINATED.

Milan's Attorney General Stabbed to Death by Anarchists.

Rome, Jan. 17.—Signor Celli, attorney general of the Province of Milan, was stabbed to death in his office to-day. The assassion, who was captured by a policeman on guard at the door, is an anarchist. The doorkeeeper says that he gained admission by professing to have legal business with the attorney general. The motive of the assassination is clear. This whole district has been for years a hotbed of anarchistic and socialistic conspiracy, and there has been no end of trouble. Many revolutionists are now awaiting trial. Among the agitators Celli is known as the "anarchist killer." At the opening of the judicial term he delivered an address denouncing the anarchists and pledging himself to bring as many as possible to justice. After making this speech he received many threatening letters.

Gresham's Great Wrong.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The notable variance between Secretary Gresham's letter of transmission summarizing the correspondence on the executinon of Japanese students and the character of the correspondence itself is exciting wide comment. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Gresham's letter alone was published. This made it appear that the students turned over to the Chinese authorities by the American consul, and beheaded by the Chinese, were unquestionably spies, and their execution was proper. The correspondence itself appears to put a very different phase on the question, and it is commented upon as remarkable that Mr. Gresham should have found in it any warrant for the turn which he gave to his synopsis. Most of the readers contented themselves with a perusal of the letter of Mr. Gresham, and were thus entirely misled until a few men who devote especial attention to foreign affairs pointed out the great dissimilarity between this letter and the correspondence quoted in the press.

The full correspondence has been sent to the printing office to be printed for the use of Congress, and when it is returned, so that a careful study of it may be had, Mr. Lodge and other Republicans will have something to say on the subject. It was with the utmost astonishment after reading Mr. Gresham's letter that those who went further and read the correspondence discovered that our minister to China, our minister to Japan and our consul-general at Shanghai all insisted that the two students who were sacrificed were not spies at all, and that the precedent which would be made by their being turned over to the Chinese authorities to be beheaded would be extremely dangerous to foreign citizens in China.

The protestations of Mr. Denby and Mr. Jernigan that there was no misapprehension on the part of the consul-general as to his authority; that he was acting within his authority and the proprieties of the case, and that he was sustained by all the foreign representatives at Shanghai, seems to give very little warrant for the view of the case which Mr. Gresham presents. The earnest argument of the consul-general against being compelled to surrender these students, coupled with the statement that the highest officials of all nationalities are against surrendering them without conditions, and his final statement when compelled to make the surrender by orders of the department, that "you seem not to understand the position here," is pointed out as entirely antagonistic to the analysis made of the correspondence by Mr. Gresham.

The divisionists need not expect any help from Senator Leddy in cutting up El Paso county. The Senator has lived here too long and become too much attached to the county to want to see it dismembered to suit the political ambition of any set of small politicians. The Senator was in the city yesterday, and when asked about division he declared that he thought the bill would pass. Then he winked the other eye and laughed hard. The Senator says that at the meeting held in Cripple Creek to bolster up the division scheme the address adopted was directed to Senator Kennedy and the members of the lower house from this county. He is the oldest member, but they did not take him into account, and he has the right to suppose they did not want him to help.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE TRUTH ABOUT PERICORD

By CONAN DOYLE.

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It was a cold, foggy, dreary evening in May. Along the Strand flurried patches of light marked the position of the lamps. The flaring shop windows flickered vaguely with a steamy brightness through the thick and heavy atmosphere.

The high lines of houses which lead down to the embankment were all dark and deserted or illuminated only by the glimmering lamp of the caretaker. At one point, however, there shone out from three windows upon the second floor a rich flood of light, which broke the sombre monotony of the terrace. Passengers glanced up curiously and drew each other's attention to the ruddy glare, for it marked the chambers of Francis Pericord, the inventor and electrical engineer. Long into the watches of the night the gleam of his lamps bore witness to the untiring energy and restless industry which were rapidly carrying him to the first rank in his profession.

Within the chamber there sat two men. The one was Pericord himself, hawk faced and angular, with the black hair and brick bearing which spoke of his Celtic origin. The other, thick, sturdy, and blue eyed, was Jeremy Brown, the well known mechanician. They had been partners in many an invention, in which the creative genius of the one had been aided by the practical abilities of the other. It was a question among their friends as to which was the better man.

It was no chance visit which had brought Brown into Pericord's workshop at so late an hour. Business was to be done—business which was to decide the failure or success of months of work, and which might affect their whole careers. Between them lay a long brown table, stained and corroded by strong acids and littered with giant carboys, Faure's accumulators, voltaic piles, coils of wire and great blocks of nonconducting ebonite. In the midst of all this litter there stood a singular whizzing, whirring machine, upon which the eyes of both partners were riveted.

"It acts!" he cried. "The Brown-Pericord motor acts!"

A small, square metal receptacle was connected by numerous wires to a broad steel girdle, furnished on either side with two powerful projecting joints. The girdle was motionless, but the joints, with the short arms attached to them, flashed round every few seconds, with a pause between each rhythmic turn. The power which moved them came evidently from the metal box. A subtle odor of ozone was in the air.

"How about the phalanges, Brown?" asked the inventor.

"They were too large to bring. They are seven feet by three. There is power enough there to work them, however. I will answer for that."

"Aluminium with an alloy of copper?"

"Yes."

"See how beautifully it works!" Pericord stretched out a thin, nervous hand and pressed a button upon the machine. The joints revolved more slowly and came presently to a dead stop. Again he touched a spring, and the arms quivered and woke up again into their crisp metallic life. "The experimenter need not exert his muscular powers," he remarked. "He has only to be passive and use his intelligence."

"Thanks to my motor," said Brown.

"Our motor," the other broke in sharply.

"Oh, of course," said his colleague impatiently. "The motor which you thought of, and which I reduced to practice—call it what you like."

"I call it the Brown-Pericord motor," cried the inventor, with an angry flash in his dark eyes. "You worked out the details, but the abstract thought is mine, and mine alone."

"An abstract thought won't turn an engine," said Brown doggedly.

"That was why I took you into partnership," the other retorted, drumming nervously with his fingers upon the table. "I invent. You build. It is a fair division of labor."

Brown pursed up his lips, as though by no means satisfied upon the point. Seeing, however, that further argument was useless, he turned his attention to the machine, which was shivering and rocking with each swing of its arms as though a very little more would send it skimming from the table.

"Is it not splendid?" cried Pericord.

"It is satisfactory," said the more phlegmatic Anglo Saxon.

"There's immortality in it."

"There's money in it!"

"Our names will go down with Montgolfier's.

"With Rothschild's, I hope."

"No, no, Brown. You take too material a view," cried the inventor, raising his gleaming eyes from the machine to his companion. "Our fortunes are a mere detail. Money is a thing which every heavy witted merchant in the country shares with us. My hopes rise to something higher than that. Our true reward will come in the gratitude and good will of the human race."

Brown shrugged his shoulders. "You may have my share of that," he said. "I am a practical man. We must test our invention."

"Where can we do it?"

"That is what I wanted to speak about. It must be absolutely secret. If we had private grounds of our own, it would be an easy matter, but there is no privacy in London."

"We must take it into the country."

"I have a suggestion to offer," said Brown. "My brother has a place in Sussex on the highland near Beachy head. There is, I remember, a large and lofty barn near the house. Will is in Scotland, but the key is always at my disposal. Why not take the machine down tomorrow and test it in the barn?"

"Nothing could be better."

"There is a train to Eastbourne at 1."

"I shall be at the station."

"Bring the gear with you, and I shall bring the phalanges," said the mechanician, rising. "Tomorrow will prove whether we have been following a shadow or whether fortune is at our feet. One o'clock, at the Victoria." He walked swiftly down the stair and was quickly reabsorbed into the flood of comfortless, clammy humanity which ebbed and flowed along the Strand.

* * * * * *

The morning was bright and springlike. A pale blue sky arched over London with a few gauzy white clouds drifting lazily across it. At 11 o'clock Brown might have been seen entering the patent office with a great roll of parchments, diagrams and plans under his arm. At 12 he emerged again, smiling, and opening his pocketbook he packed away very carefully a small slip of official blue paper. At five minutes to 1 his cab rolled into Victoria station. Two giant canvas covered parcels like enormous kites were handed down by the cabman from the top and consigned to the care of a guard. On the platform Pericord was pacing up and down, with long eager step and swinging arms, a tinge of pink upon his sunken and sallow cheeks.

"All right?" he asked.

Brown pointed in answer to his baggage.

"I have the motor and the girdle already packed away in the guard's van. Be careful, guard, for it is delicate machinery of great value. So. Now we can start with an easy conscience."

At Eastbourne the precious motor was carried to a four wheeler and the great phalanges hoisted on the top. A long drive took them to the house where the keys were kept, whence they set off across the barren downs. The building which was their destination was a commonplace whitewashed structure, with straggling stables and outhouses, standing in a grassy hollow which sloped down from the edge of the chalk cliffs. It was a cheerless house even when in use, but now, with its smokeless chimneys and shuttered windows, it looked doubly dreary. The owner had planted a grove of young larches and firs around it, but the sweeping spray had blighted them, and they hung their withered heads in melancholy groups. It was a gloomy and forbidding spot.

But the inventors were in no mood to be moved by such trifles. The lonelier the place, the more fitted for their purpose. With the help of the cabman they carried their packages down the footpath and laid them in the darkened dining room. The sun was setting as the distant clatter of wheels told them that they were finally alone.

Pericord had thrown open the shutters, and the mellow evening light streamed in through the discolored windows. Brown drew a knife from his pocket and cut the pack thread with which the canvas was secured. As the brown covering fell away it disclosed two great yellow metal fans. These he leaned carefully against the wall. The girdle, the connecting bands and the motor were then in turn unpacked. It was dark before all was set out in order. A lamp was lit, and by its light the two men continued to tighten screws, clinch rivets and make the last preparations for their experiment.

"That finishes it," said Brown at last, stepping back and surveying the machine.

Pericord said nothing, but his face glowed with pride and expectation.

"We must have something to eat," Brown remarked, laying out some provisions which he had brought with him.

"Afterward."

"No, now," said the stolid mechanician. "I am half starved." He pulled up to the table and made a hearty meal, while his Celtic companion strode impatiently up and down with twitching fingers and restless eyes.

"Now, then," said Brown, facing round and wiping the crumbs from his lap. "Who is to put it on?"

"I shall," cried his companion eagerly. "What we do tonight is likely to be historic."

"But there is some danger," suggested Brown. "We cannot quite tell how it may act."

"That is nothing," said Pericord, with a wave of his hand.

"But there is no use in our going out of our way to incur danger."

"What then? One of us must do it."

"Not at all. The motor would act equally well if attached to any inanimate object."

"This is true," said Pericord thoughtfully.

"There are bricks by the barn. I have a sack here. Why should not a bagful of them take your place?"

"It is a good idea. I see no objection."

"Come on, then," and the two allies, bearing with them the various sections of their machine. The moon was shining cold and clear, though an occasional ragged cloud drifted across her face. All was still and silent upon the downs. They stood and listened before they entered the barn, but not a sound came to their ears, save the dull murmur of the sea and the distant barking of a dog. Pericord journeyed backward and forward with all that they might need, while Brown filled a long narrow sack with bricks.

When all was ready, the door of the barn was closed and the lamp balanced upon an empty packing case. The bag of bricks was laid upon two trestles, and the broad steel girdle was buckled round it. Then the great phalanges, the wires and the metal box containing the motor were in turn attached to the girdle. Last of all a flat steel rudder shaped like a fish's tail was secured to the bottom of the sack.

"We must make it go round in a small circle," said Pericord, glancing round at the bare, high walls.

"Tie the rudder down at one side," suggested Brown. "Now it is ready. Press the connection, and off she goes."

Pericord leaned forward, his long, sallow face quivering with excitement. His white, nervous hands darted here

Pericord watched it with a white, drawn face.

and there among the wires. Brown stood impassive, with critical eyes. There was a sharp hum from the machine. The huge yellow wings gave a convulsive flap; then another; then a third, slower and stronger, with a fuller sweep; then a fourth, which filled the barn with a blast of driven air. As the fifth the bag of bricks began to dance upon the trestles. At the sixth it sprang into the air and would have fallen to the ground, but the seventh came in time to save it and fluttered forward through the air. Slowly rising, it shaped heavily round in a circle, like some great clumsy bird, filling the barn with its buzzing and whirring. In the uncertain yellow light of the single lamp it was strange to see the loom of the ungainly thing flapping off into the shadows and then circling back into the narrow zone of light.

The two men stood for awhile in silence. Then Pericord threw his long arms up into the air. "It acts!" he cried. "The Brown-Pericord motor acts!" He danced about like a madman in his delight. Brown's eyes twinkled, and he began to whistle.

"See how smoothly it goes, Brown," cried the inventor. "And the rudder—how well it acts! We must register it tomorrow."

His comrade's face darkened and set. "It is registered," he said, with a forced laugh.

"Registered!" said Pericord. "Registered!" He repeated the word first in a whisper and then in a kind of scream. "Who has dared to register my invention?"

"I did—this morning. There is nothing to be excited about. It is all right."

"You registered the motor? Under whose name?"

"Under my own," said Brown suddenly. "I consider that I have the best right to it."

"And my name does not appear?"

"No, but—"

"You villain!" screamed Pericord. "You thief and villain! You would steal my work. You would filch my credit. I will have that patent back if I have to tear your throat out." A somber fire burned in his black eyes, and his hands writhed themselves together with passion. Brown was no coward, but he shrank back as the other advanced upon him.

"Keep your hands off," he said, crossing a knife from his pocket. "If you attack me, I'll cut you."

"You threaten me?" cried Pericord, whose face was livid with anger. "You are a coward as well as a cheat. Will you give up the patent?"

"No, I will not."

"Brown, I say, give it up."

"I will not. I do the work."

Pericord sprang madly forward, with blazing eyes and clutching fingers. His companion wrenched out of his grasp, but cashed against the packing case, over which he fell. The lamp was extinguished, and the whole barn plunged into darkness. A single ray of moonlight, shining through a narrow chink, flickered over the great waving fans as they came and went.

"Will you give up the patent, Brown?"

There was no answer. "Will you give it up?" Again no answer. Not a sound save the humming and creaking overhead. A groaning of bearings could strike through Pericord's heart. He felt aimlessly about in the dark, and his fingers closed upon a hand. It was cold and unresponsive. With all his anger turned to icy horror, he struck a match, set the lamp up and lit it.

Brown lay huddled up upon the other side of the packing case. Pericord seized him in his arms, and with convulsive strength dragged him across. Then the mystery of his silence was explained. He had fallen with his right arm completely under him, and his own weight had driven the knife deeply into his body. He had died without a groan. The tragedy had been sudden, horrible and complete.

Pericord sat silently on the edge of a chair staring blankly down and shivering the one with the ague, while the great Brown-Pericord motor boomed and whirred above him. How long he sat there can never be known. It might have been minutes, or it might have been hours. A thousand mad schemes flashed through his dazed brain. It was true that no one had been only to the indirect cause. But who would believe that? He glanced down at his blood stained clothing. Everything was against him. It would be folly not to give himself up, relying upon the indulgence. No one in London knew where they were. If he could dispose of the body, he might have a few days clear before any suspicion would be aroused.

Suddenly a loud crash recalled him to himself. The flying sack had gradually risen with each successive circle until it had struck against the rafters. The blow displaced the connecting gear, and the machine fell heavily to the ground. Pericord undid the girdle. The motor was uninjured. A sudden strange thought flashed upon him as he looked at it. The machine had become hateful to him. He might dispose both of it and the body in a way that would baffle all human search.

He threw open the barn door and carried his companion out into the moonlight. There was a lock outside, and on the summit of this he laid him reverently down. Then he brought from the barn the motor, the girdle and the phalanges. With trembling fingers he fastened the broad steel belt round the dead man's waist. Then he screwed the wings into the sockets. Beneath he slung the motor box, fastened the wires and switched on the connection. For a minute or two the huge yellow fans flapped and fluttered. Then the body began to move in little jumps down the side of the hillock, gathering a gradual momentum until at last it heaved up into the air and soared heavily off in the moonlight. He had not used the rudder, but had turned the head for the south. Gradually the weird thing rose higher and sped faster until it had passed over the line of cliff and was sweeping over the silent sea. Pericord watched it with a white, drawn face until it looked like a black bird with golden wings half shrouded in the mist which lay over the waters.

* * * * * *

In the New York state lunatic asylum there is a wild eyed man whose name and birthplace are alike unknown. His reason has been unseated by some sudden shock, the doctors say, though of what nature they are unable to determine. "It is the most delicate machine which is most readily put out of gear," they remark, and point in proof of their axiom to the complicated electric engines and remarkable aeronautic machines which the patient is fond of devising in his more lucid moments.

THE END.

Making Sure.

Smart—Whatever induced your uncle to marry the widow of a man who was hanged?

Simpson—He has been married to two women before and said he was tired of having the virtues of former husbands flung in his face.—Sheffield Telegraph.

Selected.

Slowly—I should think you would get lonely up here in the country, so far from the world.

Miss Seward—Oh, no, not at all. My mandolin is company enough for me.

Slowly—Oh, I see, you like to pick your company.—Chuff.

A Pleasantry.

He—I never smoke a cigarette without thinking what a fool I am.

She—I didn't know before that there was any virtue in cigarettes at all.—Detroit Free Press.

GRIFFO-DIXON.

A Twenty-five Round Draw that Pleased the Crowd.

Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The sporting fraternity from all sections of the county gathered here in large numbers to-night to see the pugilist contest between the two great featherweights of the world—Albert Griffin, better known as "Young Griffo," of Australia, and George Dixon of America, who claims the featherweight championship of the world. Both men have remarkable records as pugilists, and a bitter feeling of rivalry has existed between them ever since the 20-round draw in Boston June 29, 1894. Dixon has met a greater number of men in his career as a fighter, but it is claimed that Griffo has been up against the far best game.

Dixon has fought 74 battles, of which he has won 57, 13 of which were knockouts.

Griffo has taken part in 50 battles, winning 35, of which two were knock-outs.

A tremendous crowd was expected owing to the importance of the contest, but the unfortunate termination of the star bout on the previous evening, no doubt affected the atendance, 2,000 persons being present when the first of the preliminary bouts began.

The entertainment was opened by a six-round bout between Mike Dunn of Australia and Fred Woods of Philadelphia.

They were matched to fight at catch weights, Woods weighed 150 and Dunn 155 1-2 pounds. Dunn was awarded the bout at the conclusion of the sixth round.

The second of the preliminary bouts of the evening was a six-round contest of 105 pounds between Ed Vaughn of Trenton and Jack Madden of Brooklyn.

In the fifth round Madden was given the contest.

The moment this bout terminated George Dixon and his manager, Tom O'Rourke sprang into the ring and took the "Lucky corner."

O'Rourke stated that there had been a slight hitch, and that "Griffo" had refused to fight unless O'Rourke and Dixon would agree to make the division of the purse 70 and 30 per cent., as the men were battling for 50 per cent. of the receipts of the house.

Dixon's seconds were Tom O'Rourke, Jack Havlin and Maurice Kelly. Dixon weighed 126 and "Griffo" claimed to weigh 129 pounds, but he looked more as if it was 129 pounds. The seconds of "Griffo" were Mike Dunn and Paddy Gorman of Australia, and Benny Murphy of England. There was a general roar of laughter all through the house when "Griffo's" weight was announced at 129 pounds. The men received their instructions from Referee Tim Hurst, and the 25-round contest began.

Round 1—After sparring a few seconds for an opening, Griffo led with the left, but Dixon closed in and the arm swung around his neck. The fighters then settled down to their work and many blows were exchanged without very much damage being done. Dixon kept swinging his left for the head and Griffo resorted to the straight left-handed punches.

Round 2—Both men were full of fight, extremely scientific, and their work was quick and sharp. Dixon was over anxious and forced the fighting at a tremendous pace. Griffo was cool, and depended almost entirely on his clever ducking and straight left-hand punches.

Round 3—Dixon again set a lively pace and kept Griffo on the defensive. They came to close-arm fighting several times, and Griffo fared rather the worse for it, as Dixon kept both arms going like driving wheels and the blows rolled in thick and fast. Up to this time Dixon seemed to be having a trifle the best of it, although some of his blows were struck at random.

Round 4—There was no let-up in the lively style and Dixon continued the aggressor, but Griffo ducked many of his vicious swings. Griffo landed a number of stiff left-handed punches on Dixon's face, which were not altogether appreciated by the colored boy. Griffo was cool as a cucumber, and was putting up a beautiful fight, seldom missing on his counters. His defense was also excellent.

Round 5—During this round Griffo swung his left on Dixon's neck and backheeled him at the same time, and came near throwing him. Griffo was warned by the referee against a repetition. This was the liveliest round so far, and both men fought like gladiators with both right and left, and they were both very tired when time was called.

Round 6—Dixon forced the fighting, rushing Griffo across the stage and landing both hands repeatedly, while Griffo guarded his face only. Dixon had to do all the rushing, while Griffo acted on the defensive and only hit hard when he got a good opening. Dixon used his left with great effect in pounding Griffo over the heart.

Round 7.—Griffo's guard was strong, and he stood many blows before they reached his face or body. Griffo is a very hard man to hit, and a still harder man to hurt, and the fierce onslaughts of Dixon seemed to be having but little effect upon him in comparison to that which Dixon usually administers to his opponents.

In this round Griffo made a slightmf In this round Griffo put a straight left on Dixon's chest. Dixon swung in effectually. Griffo jabbed him twice on the face and swung with his right on Dixon's ribs. Dixon landed his left on Griffo's ear and the latter fought him into the corner. After breaking away Griffo planted his right over Dixon's heart.

Round 8—Dixon again forced the fighting—while he was raining in the blows Griffo laughed at him, and said: "It is not a good game to stock up against." Dixon kept on at his fierce tactics, and swung both hands on his opponent in rapid succession. Griffo got in a number of straight left-hand blows on the colored boy's face.

Round 9—Dixon let up a little in his rushing tactics, and Griffo landed his left on the mouth and his right on the stomach. Dixon once more commenced to force the fighting at a slower pace, and Griffo jammed his elbow into his throat every time they came together. It was a fierce battle with honors very evenly divided.

Round 10—Griffo was the first to lead and he was well met by Dixon, who landed both hands on his in rapid succession Griffo's clever ducking served him well, and he got his head out of the way of many dangerous swinging blows. Both men were as solid as iron, and despite the shower of blows that were exchanged they were both fresh and in excellent condition, none the worse for wear.

Round 11—Some very rapid fighting was done at short range and blows were exchanged with great rapidity. Dixon landed his left at long range several times on Griffo's wind, and the latter later on returned the compliment. It was a very pretty round. Griffo, if anything, rather fared the best, as many of Dixon's blows failed to connect.

Round 12—The men came together with a rapid exchange of blows. They were both still full of fight, and the manner in which they handled themselves fairly held the crowd of spectators which had reached 6,000, spellbound. The fighting was about even, each giving as much as he received.

Round 13—They exchanged blows with both hands but the right that Griffo gave Dixon on the ribs was much harder than the one he received on the neck. Neither pugilist wasted a second's time but kept up a steady banging with left and swinging the right as often as they considered advisable. Much of the steam had gone from Dixon's fierce attacks, but he still fought steadily and desperately.

Round 14—Dixon swung his left on Griffo's ribs and the latter once more backheeled the colored boy as he led with his left on the neck. Dixon tried forcing the work and Griffo used his elbow on his throat with damaging effect. Honors were evenly divided and both men were still lin prime condition.

Round 15—Griffo led with his left on the mouth but got a hard one in return. Griffo landed a hard straight left on the jaw. Dixon swung his left at his head and missed and was sharply upper cut by Griffo. It was still anybody's fight as neither had even a shade the better of the other. Dixon hit more freely but Griffo got there just as often as few of his blows were wasted.

Round 16—Both men came up fresh and confident. Dixon was the aggressor but Griffo kept right in front of him and gave as good as he received. Neither man seemed to be able to hurt the other, although they had been pounding each other hard enough to vanquish a dozen other opponents.

Round 17—It was another case of give and take with Griffo sticking to Dixon like glue. Many spirited blows were exchanged, the most effective being right handers on the body and face. Dixon used considerable judgment in his blows and had rather the best of the round.

Round 18—Griffo tried leading but Dixon easily danced about out of danger. Griffo planted a vicious left on Dixon's right ear. He again planted his left on Dixon's face and received a swing left and right in the face in return. Once more honors were evenly divided and each man realized that he had no easy task.

Round 19—Both men went at each other in a hammer and tongs fashion and swinging both hands as rapidly as they could possibly handle them. The play was so fast that Griffo's knees began to give out and he lost that pleasant confident smile from his face. Griffo also resorted to repeated fouling with the elbow. Dixon forced the fighting and had Griffo very much exhausted.

Round 20—Griffo was a trifle nervous when he came to the center of the ring but was still full of fight and kept right in front of Dixon. He sparred as much as he possibly could to gain wind and strength and devoted his time and attention to strictly to the defense with the exception of an occasional counter.

Round 21—Griffo was the first to lead and he planted a straight left on Dixon's mouth. George did not like it and rushed the Australian several times in rapid succession landing with both left and right and swinging blows. Dixon did the bulk of the leading but his blows seemed to have but little effect upon Griffo.

Round 22—Griffo led for the face but was well stopped by Dixon who rushed his man to the ropes, swinging both right and left but with little effect. Griffo kept up his straight left hand jabs and while many of his blows were stopped he managed to land enough of them to make Dixon realize that he was fighting and had anything but a soft snap.

Round 23—Dixon started in on the same lively play that he had set on the first round and he kept his opponent pretty busy in warding off blows, ducking and avoiding punishment in every way he knew how. It was a beautiful exhibition of scientific boxing by two of the cleverest exponents of the prize ring in the country. With all their fierce fighting neither man succeeded in drawing blood and the only indication of a fight was Dixon's puffed and swollen eyes from Griffo's straight left hand punches.

Round 24—Both men were strong and their blows were rapidly exchanged. There was not a mark on Griffo to show the effects of his punishment although Dixon hit him fully five times to his once. Dixon's cheeks were badly swollen and bruised.

Round 25—And last—Dixon was desperate and he fought like a tiger, doing nearly all the leading but he knocked the triumphant smile from Griffo's face. The Australian only hit a few left handed blows in this round as he was on the defensive and spent his time in avoiding punishment. The crowd was wild with excitement when the round ended, some called for Griffo and others for Dixon. When the referee decided the contest there was a general cheer of approval as it was the only just decision that could be given under the circumstances.

Both men shook hands very heartily and all hands left the building in a good humor and perfectly satisfied with their night's entertainment, for this contest was one of the most scientific that has ever taken place in this country.

Victor's Claims.

Opposition has developed to the bill proposing to divide El Paso county and create out of the western portion a new county to be known as Cripple Creek county. The measure was introduced at the opening of the session by Mrs. Klock and went to the committee on county lines and counties. The committee has not yet considered the bill, and it is probable that it will not until forced to. There are a number in Cripple Creek who favor the bill and are anxious for it to go through, but there are those who do not favor the scheme, claiming that it will put them in the same position that the other mining camps are in where the population is clear out of proportion to the valuation subject to taxation. Another feature that enters into the opposition is Victor. It is said that this thriving district, and especially the town, hopes to make such a rapid growth within the next few years that it will be in a position to lay claim to the county seat, and for this reason these people are strictly opposed to creating a new county at the present time.—(Rocky Mountain News.

Amicably Settled.

Denver, Jan. 19.—After several weeks of negotiation the Emma mine case of the Woods heirs, Jerome B. Wheeler and the Aspen Mining and Smelting company has been amicably settled by the parties to the suit, whereby the appeal now pending in the United States court of appeals at St. Louis is to be dismissed by Wheeler and the Aspen company at their own costs.

They agree to convey one undivided half interest in a group of 18 mines at Aspen to the plaintiffs. The properties involved are valued at between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000. The suit has been in court for seven years.

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Editor and Publisher.

COUNTY DIVISION.

There seems to be a really serious effort making by some interested persons to induce the legislature to make a new county with Cripple Creek as the county seat. While we do not believe it can be successful it behooves those of our citizens who do not want this county carved up to keep their eyes open and to use their influence in favor of the retention of the present boundaries

This movement is favored by a number of persons who think that the establishment of a new county would benefit them personally Some of them want to hold office some have real estate which they want to get rid of some want to make a Populist county and the newspapers of Cripple Creek of course want the new county because it would enhance their importance

In order to "educate" public sentiment in the district, the Cripple Creek papers are crying out that the money which is made in the camp should be spent in the camp, that outsiders who come in there and spend money in developing the mines ought not to take the money away which is the result of their labors, and that Cripple Creek ought not to produce gold for the purpose of benefiting any other place Such a cry is of course the very essence of demagoguery, but it may be none the less popular for that

Another allegation that is made—principally we believe to cover up the real motive of the boomers of the new county is that it is too expensive for people who live in Cripple Creek to come to Colorado Springs to do their law business Since there are two railways running into the camp and a man who has business in this city can come here and go back in a single day this objection does not really amount to much

The money to develop Cripple Creek has come principally from Colorado Springs A great deal more has been spent, so far, than has been received Colorado Springs has furnished the money which has bought the machinery at the mines, which has paid the wages of the miners—which has in fact done everything for the camp Now that some return is coming back for the vast amounts expended, it is ridiculous to try to raise the "shriek of locality,' and allege that it is unfair that Colorado Springs should reap some of the benefit of the years of effort and the many thousands of dollars expended.

So much for the proposition to divide the county at all When we come to the matter of detail, the bill which is proposed is simply outrageous It proposes to take in all the western part of the county clear to the Manitou line and including Lake Moraine and the water system of this city The utter injustice of such a proposition must be seen at once by every sane person It illustrates the hap-hazard way in which the advocates of county division have gone to work

It will not do, however, for our citizens to rely entirely on the manifest injustice of the bill to defeat it Pains should be taken to inform the members of the legislature of the wishes of our people and of the merits of the case

It is openly averred that the divisionists propose to make the matter cost the people of this city something to beat it If they cannot get the county divided, they propose to make Colorado Springs "put up" to keep the county together What this means, we do not exactly know and we suspect that those who speak in this way are "talking through their hats" Still, it is worth while for the people of this city to keep on the lookout, and not permit the impression to be made upon the legislature that public opinion in this city is indifferent to the sheme

CASIMIR PERIER'S RESIGNATION.

It appears that the President of the French Republic has resigned partly because he deems the recent vote of the Chamber of Deputies on the railway question as a personal matter, since he had something to do with making the contract which the Chamber now repudiates But while this is so, still we suspect that there is reason enough for resignation aside from that M Casimir-Perier is a man of energy and ability—a man fully capable of formulating a policy and carrying it out. He is not content to be a mere figure-head, doing the ornamental work of receiving diplomats and presiding at State functions, while the country is really governed by another executive.

Under the present Constitution of France, no President is likely to have any real power His Cabinet, however carefully selected, must be changed every time there is an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies The execution of the policy he favors is altogether dependent upon the Chamber So long as the real government of the country is in the hands of this "inorganic mass meeting," as Dr Wilson calls it, there can be no consistency and no continuity in the policy of the government, especially in domestic affairs

What the effect of this resignation will be, we cannot tell; but it ought to have the effect of bringing the Chamber to its senses. If it does have such an effect, M. Casimer-Perier will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority, and he will receive such assurances of support as will make his position much stronger than it has hitherto been. If this effect does not follow, France will shortly be thrown into a condition closely resembling anarchy

But even if M Casimir-Perier is re-elected and his Cabinet receives a vote of confidence, the same trouble is likely to occur again, so long as the French try to combine two systems of Cabinet government which are unworkable together. It would be much better for the Republic if they should empower their President to make his own Cabinet, as our President does, and have that Cabinet remain in office, as our Cabinet does, no matter whether its measures command a majority in the lower House of the national legislature or not. The system has worked very well, on the whole, in this country, and while the institutions which have worked well here need not necessarily work well elsewhere, still the condition of affairs in France could not well be worse than it is now, and might be made better by such a change. What the French government needs more than anything else is stability. Under the present system of government, stability is impossible—the administration must be a mere mirror of the fleeting whims of the majority of the Chamber of Deputies So long as this remains the case, with socialism and anarchism rampant, with a newspaper press devoted to sensationalism, and a literature saturated with pessimism, the future of France is anything but bright.

PRESIDENT FAURE.

The new President of the French Republic is one of the least known of French public men, at any rate in this country He has indeed had so little prominence that his name cannot be found in any of the cyclopedias, yearbooks, or other publications for reference purposes which are available, What we know of him we gather principally from the telegraphic dispatches

The sketch of his career which was given in yesterday's Gazette, however, shows that M Faure has had a long experience in public life He has been a Deputy for fourteen years, and has served in the Ministry, although in a subordinate position, several times.

The fact that M Faure was elected by conservative votes, against M Brisson, who received the votes of all the radicals and socialists who cast any ballots at all, seems to show that when the conservatives get together, they have a clear majority in the Chambers. The candidate of the Right, or most conservative faction, was M Waldeck-Rousseau, but when it became evident that their candidate could not be elected, they threw their strength to M Faure. The Left, including all the radicals and a good many moderates, appears to have voted solidly for M. Brisson.

Another notable fact is that M. Faure is a Roman Catholic. That means, or ought to mean, a good deal. It should mean that M Faure is conservative in his tendencies, that he will receive the support of the Roman Catholics of France, who still constitute a large majority of the population; that he will keep on the best terms with the Pope, and with the church in general.

A few years ago, it would have been impossible for any Roman Catholic to be elected to this office, but since the famous declaration of Cardinal Lavigerie in 1891, in which he advised Roman Catholics to support the Republic, and more especially since that declaration has been officially confirmed and strengthened by the Pope, Roman Catholics have been perfectly free to give the heartiest allegiance to the Republic, and most of them have done it Previous to 1891, the royalists of all sorts counted confidently on a great deal of Catholic support, and there was always a chance that the representative of the old royal family would be able to secure the throne, since then, the royalist demonstrations have not amounted to much, and their chief ground of hope has been removed.

So far, then, the omens are good M Faure seems to be a sensible man, trained in business methods, and not of a showy type, but of the more solid kind which wears well. His position, however, will be subject to the same drawbacks which affected the other Presidents, and which caused every one of them to resign before his term of office ran out, except M. Carnot, who was assassinated. The Chamber of Deputies will continue to exercise all the real power. Ministries will probably continue to succeed each other with kaleidoscopic rapidity, and it will be extremely difficult for the President even to attempt to steer the ship of State

In speaking the other day of the changes of Ministry in France, we made a slight error. Instead of thirty-two Ministries in as many years, we should have said thirty-two Ministries in twenty-four years; for the Ministry which will now be formed is the thirty-second since the foundation of the present Republic The average life of Ministries, then, has been nine months; and perhaps we should say even less, for several of the Prime Ministers of the thirty-two have had to reconstruct their Cabinets during their term of office. Thus, for instance, M. de Freycinet had no less than four Cabinets from 1890 to 1892; and M. Dupuy has just had two, and may be induced to form a third If we count these reconstructions as separate Ministries, it will add no less than thirteen to the thirty-two already mentioned, making in all forty-five Cabinets in twenty-four years—an average of almost two a year. There have been ten already since the year 1890, and the new Cabinet about to come in will make the eleventh.

Unless the conservative members, of all groups, who combined temporarily to elect M. Faure, stay together and form something like a coherent party, he will find it impossible to conduct a government with a policy which has any coherence or consistency. He is not as sensitive as M. Casimir-Perier, and will probably not resign so easily, but no President France has had has been able to stand the wear and tear for the full seven years, and M. Faure must be a man of exceptional temperament if he can manage to serve out his term.

Whatever may be said of the pettishness of M. Casimir-Perier, there is no doubt that he hit the nail on the head when he described the position of President of France as one of responsibility without power. The French Constitution is radically defective, and if they do not change it, sooner or later it will be smashed. Thiers resigned, MacMahon resigned, Grevy resigned, Casimir-Perier resigned. Possibly M. Faure may worry along, as M. Carnot did, without resigning. It remains to be seen whether he possesses Carnot's patience, and the tact which in that President amounted almost to genius.

THE TROUBLE IN HAWAII.

While the account which was printed in The Gazette yesterday morning in regard to the attempted revolution in Hawaii was very full and complete in some respects, there are a number of questions which naturally arise in connection with it, which we should like to see answered.

One suspicion that will occur to some minds is that possibly the insistence of Mr. Cleveland that no American warships should be kept at Honolulu was caused by some knowledge which he may have had of such a contemplated uprising to restore his friend the ex-queen. In the case of any other President we have ever had, such a suspicion would be dismissed at once as unworthy; but the course of Mr. Cleveland in Hawaiian matters has been such that nothing could be imagined which was worse than the reality

Another question which comes to the front is whether the British representative in Honolulu had anything to do with the uprising If the revolutionists had succeeded in bringing about a state of anarchy in Honolulu, nothing could have been more convenient for the British designs, for the situation would have furnished an excuse for the landing of marines from the British warship, and once landed they would have afforded a foothold of which we may be sure the British would not be slow to take advantage

Still another interesting question is where the insurgents got their arms and ammunition, with which they seem to have been supplied in great plenty; and if these came from Vancouver, whether the British government or any of its officials there knew of their shipment.

All these questions will no doubt be answered in time, for the Hawaiian government will probably cause a strict inquiry to be made. We hope, for the sake of American credit abroad, that it will be shown that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham had no suspicion of what was about to occur; and we hope also that it may be proved that the British minister had nothing to do with the uprising.

As to the effects of the would-be rebellion, we are glad to believe that it will strengthen the government of Hawaii, and afford an additional proof that it is able to take care of itself in emergencies.

In this country, the effect will be to arouse still more the American spirit to a determination that these brethren of ours in the Pacific shall not be left longer to work out their destiny unaided and unacknowledged by her native land.

In Congress this incident will make utterly impossible, if that were not so already, the adoption of Mr. Cleveland's scheme to surrender the islands to the British. It will also stimulate the movement to lay an American cable from our Pacific coast to Honolulu. It may make the annexation sentiment in Congress—at any rate in the incoming Congress—so strong as to overcome the opposition even of the President.

These are some of the results which seem likely to follow from this incident. In their effect on the people and the destiny of our country, these things are larger than at first sight appears. All of the "greater America" is in them, in miniature; our future as a great nation is in them; the "manifest destiny" of the American people is involved in what is now going on in these islands of the Pacific. Rightly regarded, this Hawaiian question is one of the most important that can possibly be considered by our statesmen.

NORTH CAROLINA AND ITS NEW SENATORS.

Among all the newly-elected Senators none will attract more attention than the two young men from North Carolina who are to succeed those two old Bourbons, Senators Ransom and Jarvis. Mr. Butler is a Populist, and that is very much against him; but Populism in North Carolina is quite different from Populism in Colorado, and has for the corner stone of its platform honest elections and local self-government. Mr. Pritchard is a type of the aggressive Republicans of the western part of the State, who have been true to their allegiance to the Grand Old Party through thick and thin for many years without hope of reward or prospect of political success. He is a man of integrity, ability and force, and we have no doubt he will do honor to the State which elected him. He is a man of the people, too—everybody in Asheville calls him "Ted;" and he is most popular where he is best known.

The situation in North Carolina is somewhat different from that in any other State. For years the people have been under a system of centralized government which is as subversive of their local rights as the French system would be. The county commissioners have not been elected, they have been appointed by the legislature; all the election officers have been appointed by the legislature through them; the whole system of county government has been taken out of the hands of the people. One of the main causes of the success of the combination which carried the State at the last election was its pledge to restore to the people their right of self-government; and that pledge is to be kept.

THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

We have had some curiosity to see the comments of the larger and more influential newspapers on the question presented in France by the resignation of the President of the Republic We find in the New York Tribune the following editorial expression, which coincides remarkably with what was said in this column the day after the resignation:

"What is perfectly clear is that a Republican President and a radical Chamber cannot get along together under the present Constitution. This week's crisis has, indeed, confirmed the belief that that Constitution needs some amendment in the clauses defining the relationship between the executive and the legislature The present system is an illogical attempt at a compromise between the systems of England and America. In England there is a permanent, hereditary Chief of State, whose functions are nominal The real executive is the Ministry, which is purely the creature of the House of Commons. The House of Commons is practically supreme. In America the Chief Executive is elected independent of the Congress, and is neither responsible to it nor dependent upon it; and the various ministers are similarly independent Now the French have a President, in imitation of America, and a removable Parliamentary Ministry, in imitation of England The mixture is illogical. It has caused much trouble in the past It has contributed largely to the great crisis of this week, and it threatens to imperil the Republic itself in the not distant future"

The same question is recognized by The Sun as really the most important presented by the crisis. The Sun does not go so far as The Tribune or The Gazette in pronouncing the present system unworkable, but substantially confirms our view as follows:

The question whether the Presidential and Parliamentary types of government can be blended, as Frenchmen have tried to blend them, will not be regarded as decisively settled until the constitution of 1875 has been so revised as to cause the President to be elected by the people, and to give him the right of dissolving Parliament on his own motion. Will M. Faure, of whom we know only that he is a shipowner of Havre, who entered the Chamber in 188., and successively became Under Secretary of the Colonies and Minister of Marine, have sufficient vigor of character and comprehension of the exigencies of the conjuncture to insist on an appeal to the electors for the avowed purpose of securing a legislature pledged to a thorough revision of the organic law? We shall not have to wait long for an answer. Meanwhile the Socialists and Radicals have reason to be encouraged by the events of the last few days. If M. Faure is a weak man, there are dark days ahead for France, for he enters office under circumstances which might well dismay the strong.

These European questions should be interesting to every student of politics, in the broad sense of the word. The French experiment, especially, in view of the frequent demands which are voiced in articles in our reviews and magazines that this country should adopt some change in our form of government which would bring it nearer to the British type, is of very great practical importance to this country. We often hear laments that our Congress is not more quickly responsive to "the will of the people," and suggestions that our cabinet ministers should have a voice, if not a vote, in the House of Representatives. Over in France we have an object lesson on a large scale of the consequences of trying to combine the British system of ministerial responsibility to the Congress with an executive chosen for a definite term of office. So far, it is a complete and stupendous failure. The British way may be good, for the British, our way works well enough, for America; an attempt to combine the two ways must necessarily, we believe, lead to confusion, if not to anarchy.

THAT HAWAIIAN CABLE.

The special message which Mr. Cleveland sent to the Congress the other day about the Hawaiian cable recommended that the Congress "grant the request of the Hawaiian government" that the island asked for by the British government be ceded to them, and urged the matter upon the immediate consideration of our national legislature.

An examination of the documents sent by Minister Willis, upon which the Presidential recommendation was based, fails to disclose any "request" whatever on the part of the Hawaiian government to that effect. That government simply notifies ours that such a request has been made by the British, and that under the treaty existing with this country it was deemed proper to refer the matter to the government of the United States before taking any official action upon it.

This is not the only request of the kind that has been made to the government of Hawaii. The French want a cable there, too, but their request was not granted partly upon the ground that the British had made a similar request.

The truth of the matter is that the Hawaiian government wants neither a British nor a French cable landed on any of their islands; what it wants is an American cable. This is evidenced sufficiently by the assertions of Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has just come to this country. One of the first things he said after landing was that his government did not want a British cable. Mr. Hatch is now on his way to Washington, where he will no doubt communicate the desires of his government to the proper persons. It may be asked, if the Hawaiian government did not want a British cable, why did they not say so to Mr. Willis, and get him to transmit their desire to Washington at the same time with the official notification of the British desire? The answer is easy. The present government of Hawaii has no reason to trust either Mr. Willis or his official chief. They had no assurance, if they did communicate their desires, that those desires would be communicated by the President to the Congress. It seemed better to let Mr Willis send simply the notification of what the British wanted, with the answer that had been made to the British request, and at the same time to send Mr. Hatch to this country, to inform those who cared to be informed, of what the wishes of his government in the matter really were.

The present government of Hawaii is in a difficult position. It would not do to be discourteous to the British government, and reject its application without giving any reason. Things are not often done that way, in diplomacy The request of the British government offered a good opportunity for the government of Hawaii to draw the hand of the United States government, and they took advantage of it.

The members of Congress who read the official notification conveyed to Minister Willis are shrewd enough to see that it is not a request for favorable action on the part of our government, and that it was only by a peculiar interpretation of the language that Mr Cleveland was able to designate it as a request. If it were not for his previous action in Hawaiian matters, we might be permitted to suppose that Mr. Cleveland had mistaken the purport of the dispatches from Honolulu. The twisting of the language of an important communication, by a purposely wrong construction, would be so small and mean a thing that if it were not for the record already made by this adminstration it would be deemed an act impossible to any President of the United States.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

Senator Drake has introduced into the legislature a bill providing for the holding of municipal elections in the fall, instead of in the spring, thus bringing them at the same time with the county and State elections, and every four years at the same time as the national elections The reason alleged for this measure is the saving of expense. It receives the support of some persons also because of the frequency of elections Here is the Montrose Press, for instance, which declares that "not only States but the nation is cursed with too many elections

These are the only arguments, so far as we have seen, which are used in support of the bill. Let us see what they cursed with too many elections."

In the first place, then, as to the expense. It will be granted that if there is no special object in holding municipal elections at a different time from State elections, the expense of their separate election is an item well worthy of consideration. Is there such a special object?

The people of the State of New York have just been revising their constitution; and one of the great reforms which they have instituted in the new constitution is the separation of State from municipal elections. Every one who has read anything on the subject knows that the general consensus of opinion is that the only possible way to secure good city government is to have city elections at a different time from other elections, so that the people may pronounce on the purely municipal problems which come up for consideration without having them complicated with county and State and national problems. The government of a city is primarily a business matter In a city election, the question presented is whether the candidates would give to the city an honest and economical administration of city affairs. It is not wise to complicate this question with the ordinary partisan questions which come up at State and national elections, nor to subordinate local issues entirely, as they are necessarily subordinated when the municipal election comes at the same time with the State or the national election, to the larger but not perhaps more important issues which monopolize the public attention at such times.

In the country districts, it may entail some hardship on the people to make them vote twice a year; but in the cities, even in the small cities, it is essential to good government that the municipal election shall be held separately, so that the attention of the voters may be directed solely to municipal questions. In comparison with the securing of good municipal government, the item of the expense of separate elections cuts a very small figure.

As to the other point; is it a fact that we are "cursed with too many elections?" We do not think so.

Frequency of elections is the one thing that will make the average citizen take interest enough in politics to do something toward the securing of good government for himself. The most important duty of a citizen, an intelligent interest in public affairs, cannot be secured without arousing that interest by appeals to the ballot-box. In a country where the government is of and by and for the people, the people should all be politicians, in the sense of taking an interest in political matters. In a despotism, or in a monarchy, or even in a country like England, which in some respects is highly democratic, it may be safe and wise for the people to allow the government to be conducted by the ruling class, without much thought or care on the part of the mass of the people, but in a country like America where every man has a vote, and especially in a State like Colorado, where every woman has a vote too, interest in political questions should be continuous In a popular government, eternal vigilance is the price of safety No man and no woman in Colorado can afford not to be interested in politics. The man who is unwilling to take the time and trouble to vote twice a year, and to inform himself on the questions at issue so that he may vote intelligently, is not worthy to be a citizen

On all accounts, therefore, we sincerely hope that the bill of Senator Drake will be beaten

House Bill No. 52, introduced by Mr. Woodworth, is a good measure, and will put an end to the crop of mushroom papers that spring up just before every election for the sole purpose of getting some official printing. The full text of the bill is as follows.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado Section 1. No legal notice, advertisement or publication of any kind required or provided by any of the laws of the State of Colorado to be published in a newspaper, shall have any force or effect as such unless the same be published in a newspaper of the county having a general circulation therein, and which said newspaper has been continuously and uninterruptedly published in said county during the period of fifty-two consecutive weeks prior to the first publication of said notice or advertisement, provided, that nothing in this act shall invalidate the publication of said notice or advertisement in any newspaper which has simply changed its name or moved its place of publication from one part of the county to another part thereof, without breaking the continuity of its regular issues for the requisite length of time, and provided further, that nothing in this act shall apply to counties wherein no newspaper has been published for the requisite length of time"

The report of the committee of the State Senate which has had under the consideration the matter of building the State ditches has agreed upon an adverse report. This is in accord with the recommendations of the Governor, and we believe in accord with common sense. Senator Boyd has investigated this matter thoroughly, and he has come to the conclusion that further work on the ditch is not justified by the possible results. The State is in no position to undertake works of this magnitude without a pretty sure prospect of returns that will pay on the investment.

[illegible]

Covering Entire Body with White Scales. Suffering Fearful. Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change, and after I had taken four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight.

MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

[illegible]

Everything about these wonderful skin cures, blood purifiers and humor remedies, inspires confidence They afford instant relief and speedy cure of the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning scaly, skin and scalp diseases. They cleanse the blood and skin of every eruption, impurity and disease, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

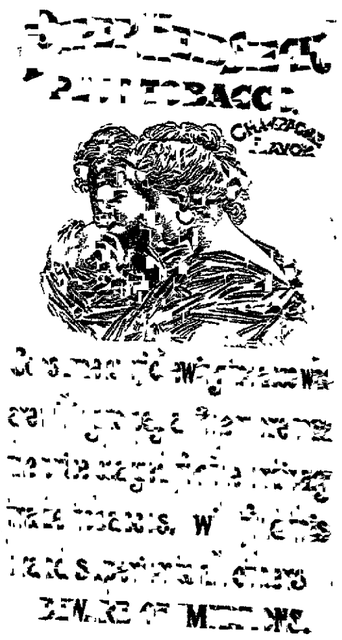
Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c., SOAP, 25c., RESOLVENT, $1 POTTER DRUG AND CHEM CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red and oily skin prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

[illegible]

Backache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.



MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS.....Mining Editor

SILVER .....$ .59¾ | LEAD.....$3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS EXCHANGE.

First Call.

Colorado Springs, Jan. 22.—The bulk of the trading this morning was in the cheaper stocks and the heaviest traders of these were Bob Lee with 15,000 and Alamo with 10,000 sales. Bob Lee created somewhat of a surprise yesterday as it sold at such very low figures. To-day it was the cause of another surprise on account of its sudden rise again in price and activity. The sale in Alamo was made at 1⅝. Consolidated and Creede and Cripple Creek were both moving a little but there was no change in the figures to indicate an upward or downward move. Union gained a point and appears to be just a little bit stronger. Summit sold down as low as 8 but it must not be taken as indicating the value of the stock, as it is presumed that there is very little of it about at that price.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Alamo	1⅝	1¾	10000
Anaconda	21	22	.....
Argentum-Juniata	87	91	.....
Bob Lee	050	055	15000
Consolidated	1⅜	1⅝	2000
C. O. D.	2	3½	.....
Creede & Cripple Creek	1½	1⅝	1200
Franklin	....	085	.....
Fanny Rawlings	4¾	5½	.....
Gold and Globe	5½	6	.....
Golden Age	065	080	.....
Isabella	12	12½	.....
Mt. Rosa	2¾	3⅛	.....
Mollie Gibson	1.10	1.12½	.....
Pharmacist	4⅞	5	.....
Portland	42½	46	.....
Specimen	2¾	3½	.....
Summit	7	9	1000
Union	7¼	7½	500
Work	2¾	2⅞	.....

Second Call.

There was not so much doing at the second call as in the morning but there were good sales in Isabella, 5000 of it was in stamped stock and sold at 10¼. The Pharmacist sales were all made at 5. Bob Lee did not continue in strength as in the morning as far as the bids were concerned and consequently there were no sales in the stock. Summit weakened considerably but there does not seem to be any especial reason for it outside of some forced offerings. Mt. Rosa is right off color and can do better than 2¾ bid, while it is offered as low as 3⅛. Work is another stock which is offered at low figures but it does not create any desire for the stock. The total sales for the day were 48,750.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Alamo	1⅝	1¾	.....
Anaconda	20	22½	.....
Argentum-Juniata	88	91	.....
Bob Lee	045	050	.....
Consolidated	1½	1⅝	.....
C. O. D.	2	....	.....
Creede & Cripple Creek	1½	1⅝	.....
Franklin	....	1	.....
Fanny Rawlings	4¼	5¾	.....
Gold and Globe	5	6½	.....
Golden Age	065	1	.....
Isabella	12½	13	6000
Mt. Rosa	2⅞	3⅛	1000
Mollie Gibson	1.12	1.13½	550
Pharmacist	4¾	5	10000
Portland	43	46	.....
Specimen	2¾	....	.....
Summit	7	9	1500
Union	7	7⅜	.....
Work	2¼	2¾	.....

Curb Sales.

Trading on the curb yesterday was again light there appearing to but little business doing and that little at very low prices. The heaviest seller of the unlisted stocks was Granite Hill with 10,000 sales at $5 per 1000. United Mines had the next number of sales and has been quite a favorite on the curb for some days past. The stock is hard to find, however, and is gradually rising in price. Saoremento was again one of the moving stocks and sold at the highest figures yet obtained—4⅛ for a block of 5000. Like United Mines there is very little of the stock about and it is increasing in favor.

The Cripple Creeks.	Low.	High.	Sales.
Addie E	....	5	.....
Aola	1⅛	1¼	2000
Adele	¼	⅜	.....
Anchoria-Leland	9½	10	.....
Bankers	1¾	1⅞	.....
Blue Bell	....	2½	.....
Black Diamond	....	3	.....
Broken Hill	4⅛	5	.....
Ben Hur	1⅛	1¼	.....
Bull Hill Apex	6	7	.....
Buckhorn	1¼	....	.....
Calumet	1	1½	2000
Combination	....	5	.....
Columbine	1¼	1⅜	.....
Colo. City & Manitou	....	1⅛	.....
Copper Mountain	....	2	.....
Enterprise	9½	10	.....
Elkton	80	1.00	.....
Eureka	½	⅝	.....
Free Coinage	3	3½	.....
Garfield-Grouse	1¾	1⅞	.....
Golden Dale	010	....	.....
Gold King	8	10⅝	.....
Golden Eagle	1¾	1⅞	.....
Gold Standard	3¾	4	.....
Gould	3¾	4	.....
Granite Hill	½	¾	10000
Goldstone	042	045	.....
Isadore	025	035	.....
Jack Pot	2	2⅛	3000
Keystone	2	2¼	.....
Lottie Gibson	3½	....	.....
Ladessa	....	2	.....
Lemhi	....	5	.....
Monarch	7	8	.....
Moose	65	70½	.....
Mundo	1½	2	.....
Mutual	....	5	.....
Matt France	1	1¼	.....
Nipple Mountain	1¼	1½	.....
New Market	⅜	½	.....
Nugget	11¾	12½	.....
Ophir	3⅛	3¼	.....
Orphan Bell	7½	8	.....
Oro Grande	002	0025	.....
Raven Hill	⅜	½	.....
Railway Postal	....	5	.....
Ruth-Esther	....	5	.....
Star of the West	½	¾	.....
Sacremento	4⅛	4¼	5000
Safety	....	5	.....
Shasta	½	⅝	.....
Standard	¼	⅜	.....
Tirasca	½	1	.....
Victor	3.05	.....	.....
Victor Consolidated	....	....	.....
Virginia M.	1½	1⅝	.....
World	1¼	1⅜	.....
Wheel of Fortune	¼	⅜	.....
Miscellaneous	....	....	.....
Miscellaneous.			
United Mines	7¾	8	10000
Antlers-Park Regent	1⅜	1½	.....
Del Monte (Creede)	5½	6	.....
San Fernando	....	10	.....
Total sales			32000

The Denver Pit.

Special to The Gazette

Denver, Jan. 22.—There was a good deal more talk than business on the floor of the house to-day. The brokers did a great deal of bidding and offering but the prices named were too wide apart to allow of any deals being consummated that amounted to much. Bangkok weakened some and dropped back to 16¾ bid and Fanny Rawlings and Justice were also weak. On the other hand Boston and Idaho, and Big Six advanced in price and a few sales. Gold and Globe had some sales at 7 but dropped back to 6¾ at the close of the call. Mollie Gibson was stubbornly held at $1.13 and this fact retarded business as there were several bids of $1.12 on the floor which could not be filled.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Amity	090	1	.....
Anaconda	22	23	.....
Bangkok	16¾	17½	1200
Big Six	7	7½	900
Boston & Idaho Tun	17¼	17¾	200
Fanny Rawlings	....	....	.....
Forepaugh	70	75	.....
Gold Standard	3¼	3½	.....
Gold and Globe	6¾	7	5000
Justice	2⅜	2½	500
Mollie Gibson	1.12	1.13	300
Mt. Rosa	3¼	3¾	.....
Pharmacist	4¾	5	.....
Work	2½	2⅞	.....

The curb sales were as follows: Portland, 200 at 43 and 100 at 40; Argentum J., 1300 at 90; United Mines, 500 at 9; Isabella, 100 at 12.

The Denver Mint.

Special the The Gazette:

Denver, Jan 22.—Deposits at the local mint to-day were again light and it would seem that this state of affairs is liable to continue for some time as the big gold bars are being sold to the export brokers who are paying a premium on the yellow metal.

The few deposits received to-day were as follows: El Paso, 23 ounces; Boulder, 84 ounces; Summit, 18 ounces; New Mexico, 6 ounces; local assayers, 32 ounces. This makes a total of 173 ounces. The Boulder deposit came from the Golden Age mine in that district.

Weekly Letter Extracts.

From the weekly market letter of Frank H. Pettingell the following is taken: "The Mollie Gibson is considered generally responsible for the bitter feeling (against mining stock investment) now existing. Many in a position to know assert that the high grade ore is exhausted. It is also claimed that many of the heavy holders took advantage of their prior knowledge of this fact and disposed of their holdings, thoroughly ignoring any moral obligation one is supposed to assume in prominently associating themselves with a corporation.

"I do not anticipate any renewal of activity until people are placed in a position where they understand matters more to their satisfaction and on a business basis.

"This reckless buying and selling on the part of those who should endeavor to create confidence, regardless of values, must cease. The market is purely professional and has been for many weeks and will continue to be indefinitely unless a reform of the present methods is brought about. Even dividend payers are not in good standing and are looked upon with distrust. This is not strange considering the present outlook. The only redeeming point is that most of the properties represented by the gold stocks are improving and intrinsically more valuable than at any time in their history."

The following is taken from the weekly market letter of the Woods Investment company: "The market has been of a "bear" nature on most of the stocks during the week, particularly with respect to Gibson and some of the cheap gold stocks. While manipulation may have had influence in bringing this about a scarcity of outside orders has also had its effect. We believe there are two prominent causes for the latter—one the lack of funds to invest and the other the feeling among eastern stockholders that they are not kept fully advised regarding the property and financial condition of the respective companies in which they are interested, and that their rights and those of other minority stockholders are ignored in many cases and everything conducted for the personal profit of a few controlling holders. Where such is the case the majority owners should realize that such a course is not only detrimental to the mining business in general but eventually reacts against themselves, and all active companies whose stock is widely held should furnish more frequent reports regarding all matters of interest to stockholders.

"The directors of the Mt. Rosa company met on the 14th and declared a dividend of one-half cent per share, payable the 25th which failed to make any great change in the market value of the stock. On the 15th the postponed annual stockholders' meeting was held which was controlled by the former directorate, the president and secretary being re-elected but changes made in the personnel of the board. The secretary's annual report showed that the Woods Investment company has sold for the Mt. Rosa company over $33,000 worth of town lots in Victor, of which amount the Florence and Cripple Creek railway company received one-half, as per contract, and the Mt. Rosa company $11,000 after deducting commissions, etc. One $5,000 dividend has been paid and another of an equal amount declared; lots of an estimated value of $30,000 remain unsold, two of the company's claims are being worked under lease and bond aggregating $55,000 and another under lease; the company is in a prosperous condition."

In his weekly letter Mr. Francis J. Hobbs says: "The United Mines company at Creede are meeting with much encouragement as work progresses in their Happy Thought shaft, the bottom of the shaft at a depth of 720 feet is all in ore carrying gold, silver and lead and the face of the drifts at the 700 foot levels, both north and south, show increased values in gold, some assays running as high as 20 ounces to the ton. United Mines stock is in good demand and it is being rapidly bought in by those acquainted with the properties of the company. In the gold stocks Isabella, Pharmacist and Union have been fairly active. From recent shipments from the Pharmacist mine satisfactory returns have been received, on the strength of this a demand for the stock has been created and consequently advanced the price."

In his weekly letter Mr. W. W. Williamson says: "The leading event of the week has been the decline in Mollie Gibson, the transactions in which have been unusually large and has had a depressing effect on almost the entire list of stocks. The only exception to the rule appears to be Pharmacist, which is firm at the closing quotations. On the curb stocks, Sacremento, Aola, Bankers, Enterprise, Golden Eagle, Jack Pot and Lottie Gibson have been in demand. Quite an excitement was caused by a rich strike in the Sacremento. A boom in Golden Eagle was caused by a strike in a claim adjoining the Comstock lode, belonging to that company. The Jack Pot company has just given a lease and bond on their Ironmaster lode for $20,000. The Nugget Mining and Milling company have given a lease and bond on their Elizabeth Cooper lode to A. K. Vanatta and A. D. Jones. Time one year, consideration $75,00.

Speaking of the silvers Mr Arthur A. Crandall says: "Mollie Gibson has declined once more below the one dollar mark. The books closed yesterday for the payment of the January 5 cent dividend and 100 shares sold on the afternoon call ex-dividend at 99 cents. Contrary to expectation, the market advanced rapidly after the closing of the books, and to-day's quotations stands at $1.12½ asked. There seems to be good reason for the rumor that the high grade ore body has been lost, but the manager of the mine reports most encouraging indications in the west workings, and expresses great confidence in the future of the property.

"Argentum-Juniata has weakened a few points, although shipments are being kept up steadily. Its present weakness is probably due to a rumor of impending litigation, but it is stated officially that the point in dispute is a matter of little or no importance and should have no effect on the value of the stock."

The following emanating from the pen of Mr. Sherwood Aldrich may be taken as official. It is taken from his weekly letter: "The lessees on the easterly 500 feet of the Sacremento claim have uncovered a vein about five feet wide carrying ore from wall to wall. In the center is a streak of gouge matter from 6 to 10 inches in width ranging in value from $200 to $600 per ton. Besides this there are between two and three feet of quartz ranging in value from $60 to $100 per ton, and the balance of the vein carries from $20 to $40 per ton. Its course should carry it through the entire length of the Sacremento, about 1200 feet. From present indications it promises to prove very valuable. The stock has been in large demand, closing at 4 cent."

In their weekly letter Messrs. Doubleday, Rope & Co. say: "The principal trading during the past week has been in Mollie Gibson. Three hundred and seventy-five thousand shares changed hands at prices ranging from $1.15 to $1 ex-dividend. The company will not receive the reports of their December shipments until the 20th of this month. It is anticipated that these returns will be much less than those of the previous two months, owing to the ore being lower grade. Argentum still remains almost stationary in price and closes firm at 90 bid, 91 asked. A few dollars were received, but these have been returned. The company continues to ship on an average 30 tons per day and have a large body of ore in sight. The call for a voluntary assessment of one cent per share by the Pharmacist company was not responded to. A few dollars were received but theese have been returned. The company have raised a loan of $6,000 for six months at 12 per cent. per annum, at the El Paso County bank, giving trust notes on their property. The remainder of their debt, amounting to $4,000, it is not necessary to pay at present as this is for officer's salaries, etc. It is hoped that the mine will now be worked again at a profit."

Current News.

The Elkton force has been increased by 15 men.

John Horgan has leased part of the Columbia lode.

Geo. H. Gerkin has purchased a one-half interest in the July lode; price not stated.

J. M. Hardin has bought from Mary E. Hall a one-fourth interest in the Dutchman lode.

The Gould Mining and Milling company has increased its capital stock from $650,000 to $1,000,000.

Nelson H. Patridge has purchased a one-sixth interest in the "What Is It" lode for $5,000.

R. H. Reed has sold the Banner lode to the Portland Town and Mining company; price not stated.

A contract has been let for another 100 feet of work on the St. Louis and Cripple Creek tunnel.

The Golden Eagle company has given a lease for 15 months on the Comstock lode to L. Chivens.

Quite a large number of location certificates from the Cripple Creek district are being filed daily.

S. Cohen has sold to J. Klein, et al., a one-sixteenth interest in the Laurel lode; consideration not stated.

It is said that another good strike has been made in the Anchor by the lessees, Messrs. Hinckley & Co.

The Lawrence Mining and Milling company have sold to Carrie E. Tiffany, et al., the Tombigbee claim for $2,000.

The principal office of the West Virginia Gold Mining and Milling company hereafter will be at Colorado Springs.

H. C. Killen has sold to Charles Demore an undivided one-third interest in the Gillett King; consideration not given.

The Nipple Mountain company are making arrangements to go to work on their claims on Nipple mountain and expect to do some continuous work.

An independent assay on two lots of ore taken out of the workings of the Sacremento made at Cripple Creek, returned $300 and $600 to the ton.

Mr. Philip Bernhart, our Colorado City miner, is still at work on his lot on Colorado avenue, and has erected a shaft house and timbered up the shaft.

The lessees on the Hillside on Gold hill have erected a new shaft house on the property. Mr. McCroskey says that the mine is showing up better than ever.

The Moose shaft has now reached a depth of 453 feet, and is again the second deepest shaft in the camp. The development is being pushed right ahead.

The Portland Gold Mining company has gotten out the plans and drawings for their new sampling works and will commence the work of actual construction in a few days.

At the bottom of the Portland shaft the vein is now 11 feet wide and the ore returns from 22 to 96 ounces in gold to the ton. The average of the entire 11 feet is $1,200 to the ton.

A sample run on a car of ore from the Kentucky Belle at Creede gave returns of 790 ounces in silver to the ton. A telegram announcing the fact was received in this city yesterday.

The Nuggett Mining and Milling company have given J. K. Vanatta and others a title bond and lease on the Elizabeth Cooper lode. The lease expires Jan. 15, '96, and the bond calls for $150,000.

Receiver's receipts have been issued for the Carolina lode to the Little Valeria Gold Mining and Milling company; Sitting Bull No. 2 lode to L. Hall, et al., and the Little Hope lode to H. L. Reed.

The Front Range company are still at work upon the tunnel and are drifting on the vein which was last opened up. As far as can be learned pay ore has not yet been encountered in quantity but the management is still hopeful of success.

A strike of good ore is reported to have been made three miles south of Cascade. The claim is being worked by Frank McArthur and two others. The ore is said to contain sylvanite and to be worth $19 to the ton. The strike was made at a depth of 18 feet.

The contractors on the Squaw Mountain tunnel are making good headway. No big strikes are reported as yet, but the tunnel is developing one of the best sections of the camp.

Thirty tons of ore have been shipped to the Beaver Park stamp mill from the Sheriff in sinking the shaft 13 feet. It pays well and is increasing in value as depth is reached.

A strike is reported from the McGregor lode, located near the Independence. Some very fine ore was brought down last evening, and it is said the lessees have nearly two feet of it in the shaft.

A receiver's receipt has been issued to the Marguerite Consolidated Mining company for the Stray Horse, May and Big Mule lodes, except ground embraced in the Flora D., Bond and Emerald lodes.

There now appears to be but little choice between Battle, Bull, Raven and Gold hills, in the Cripple Creek district. All have many big producing mines upon them and all are constantly adding to the list.

Mollie Gibson has been the heaviest selling stock on 'change during the first five days of this week by about 14,000 shares. From the present outlook it would seem that it would hold its position to the end.

A. D. Jones came up from the Springs yesterday to look after his lease on the Excelsior and to close up negotiations for a bond and lease on another valuable property, the location of which he did not divulge.—(Journal.

Mr. W. S. Stratton of the Independence is having erected just above the Independence shaft house one of the finest assay office in the district. The office will be managed by Mr. Benares, formerly of Cripple Creek.

A title bond and lease has been given to Anna B. Beymer by the American Consolidated Mining and Milling company for the Prospect lode. Time expires Dec. 1, '95, and $10,000 will be paid if accepted.

Mr. Shamwell left for camp yesterday to start up work on the Comstock lode, belonging to the Golden Eagle company and it is thought that in a very few days the vein opened up on the Happy Day will be exposed on their ground.

The ore in the Independence is said to be "better than ever." The main shaft is now down 300 feet and the vein is found, at this depth, to be a few inches wider and its value a few dollars greater than ever before. It is now being drifted upon both ways.

The workers on the west end of the Gold King lode, on Gold hill, now owned by O. H. P. Baxter and others of Pueblo, have several inches of ore in their vein which assays $250 to the ton. The balance of the 18-inch vein runs $50 and better to the ton.

The Sunday morning edition of the Cripple Creek Times was well filled with fresh mining news and speaks wonders for our great mining camp. Under its new management The Times is the best paper that has ever been published in the Cripple Creek district.

Low grade ore for the El Paso Reduction works is flowing in to that new establishment. If the returns are satisfactory they will never want for ore but will find it necessary to build many more such plants as that now erected to accommodate customers.

The lessees on the Anchor, belonging to the Anchoria-Leland company and situated on Gold hill, are working on a four-foot vein. This is not the only claim belonging to the company that is making a grand showing at present and the outlook for the future is certainly of the best for it.

Articles of incorporation of the Hawkeye Mining and Milling company and the Pennsylvania, Washington and Cripple Creek Mining and Milling company, have been filed with the county clerk. Both are capitalized for $500,000; the incorporators of the former being George Evans, J. D. Crow, O. T. Pryce, A. C. Dutcher and D. A. Cameron, and the latter, John Hancock, James E. Cochran and James Atwell.

The lessees on the Chance lode, Messrs. McCrosky, Cooper and Stubbs, situated on Gold hill, have uncovered a four-foot vein of beautiful-looking ore in the west end of the claim. It looks like pay, and undoubtedly is, but the fact will be finally established when the returns on a 50-pound shipment of ore, which is now in the hands of Burlingame of Denver, come in. The property belongs to the Anchoria Leland company.

The west 300 feet of the Lincoln lode, situated near the Anaconda and belonging to the Virginia M. company, has been leased to rehabilitators. This makes three different sets of lessees at work on the property and every one of them have a very good showing. Besides these leases the company is about to work in the tunnel again and a contract for 25 feet of work there has already been let, and it is hoped that before it is finished that a good showing will be made.

The Black Diamond to-day is the most promising prospect on Battle mountain, receiving for the first shipment of 25 tons of ore since the new hoisting plant has been in operation, and taken out in six days $1,150, or $46 per ton at the Victor sampler. This claim has undergone several changes in the management within the last few months, but Mr. Frank T. Caley has stuck by it since the first and now, in connection with Mr. W. S. Stratton, he not only has a bond and lease on the property but owns the majority of the stock in the Black Diamond Gold Mining company which owns the claim. The ore comes out near the east end line and is similar to that of the Portland.—(Independent Report.

A. H. DeMasters, who has a lease on Lone Star No. 2, of the Anaconda consolidation, is developing that claim in an exceptionally workmanlike manner, when it is taken into consideration that it is held only under lease. A plant of machinery has been placed over the shaft. The hole is now 80 feet deep, but it is to be continued to a depth of 100 feet before a drift is started. Some very good ore is being hoisted. This vein on the Lone Star is peculiar in one respect, and that is that to all intents and purposes it so far appears to be perpendicular. When the shaft was started it had the vein in the center and now, at a depth of 80 feet, it is only a trifle out of the way from being plumb. The writer does not know of another such an instance in camp.—(Times.

The Half Moon lode, belonging to the Matour company and situated on Gold hill, is one of the finest claims in which a big strike has been made. A few days ago a good looking quartz vein was opened up and it is now found that 4 inches of the vein matter, lying against the wall, runs $230 to the ton. A specimen of the ore has been brought to this city. It is now roasted and for amount of gold to the square inch would be hard to beat. The vein has been opened up in four places and it is thought that ore can be shipped from every one of them. The mine is the nearest shipper to the town of Cripple Creek yet in existence and the populace are in high glee about the discovery.

A gentleman just in from East Beaver brings some very good news from that mining locality and states that that district is coming to the front. He brought some ore into town with him from the Big Four lode taken from the 120-foot shaft. The rock was assayed by Dana and went $18.54 per ton. It was then concentrated to one-fourth the amount and the assay showed the flattering improvement of $103.60 to the ton. The vein from which this ore was taken is four and one half feet wide and has shown steady improvement in values from the surface down. It is hoped now that the concentrates show such good returns that shipping will soon commence but what will be attempted during the coming summer is to get a mill upon the ground. There is an abundance of water and it could be used for power instead of steam. Another good prospect in the district is the Sarah C. owned by Mr. Cotton and there are many other that are showing up well that have lots of work done upon them.

Mr. Ed. Skewes says that the Elkton people now employ 56 men. It was the intention of the company to resume sinking Jan. 1, but it has been postponed till Feb. 1. The output for December was 11 cars, a somewhat smaller tonnage than for November, caused by a pinch in the vein. The low grade dump was increased by 1100 tons. The south drift at the second level is in 145 feet, and has been idle for three weeks. The north drift is in 265 feet and is being pushed ahead with all speed. At the first level this company took a contract from the Nugget company to extend the level right through the Katherine claim for a distance of 176 feet to the Walter claim, owned by the Elkton company, and it is anticipated that the Walter ground will be reached Jan. 12, and from the present appearance of the drift it is expected that the vein will open up into a splendid chute of ore. Stoping is being done on the second level.

The lessees on the Golden Age company's Dolphin lode have arranged to send a 10 ton shipment of ore to the El Paso reduction works. The ore is valued by assay at from $8 to $15 to the ton. The same lessees on the same company's Sylvanite lode have just received returns on two samples of ore. They went $9.90 and $19.35 to the ton. There is said to be a large deposit of the latter ore which resembles that found in the Deer Horn and Summit. The Golden Age company's claims are both situated on Globe hill.

The dyke on which is located the Lottie, American Eagles, Zenobia and Wilson extends west through the Nightingale also. Almost on every claim which is traversed by this dyke pay ore has been found. The latest ore chute was opened up on the Nightingale yesterday by the lessees. From the Wilson to the Nightingale the distance is about one mile. In all probability the dyke extends beyond the Nightingale to the west and Wilson to the east and when the ground is prospected pay rock will be found.—(Times.

The news of the strike so close to the Comstock lode belonging to the Golden Eagle company caused a good deal of inquiry for that stock yesterday. The shaft on the Happy Day lode where the strike was made is but five or six feet from Comstock ground and is said, by an expert eye, to look very good. The lessees on the second 500 feet of the south end of the Comstock are said to have opened up a good looking vein but the assays on the ore that have been made are low as yet.

Some more leases have been granted on the claims belonging to the Alamo company. To Alexander Gibson a lease has been given on parts of the Little Huckleberry, Happy Day and Fraction No. 1. Another lease has been given to Charles Hawkinson on 500 feet of the White Elephant. This makes five leases that the Alamo company have at present working on their claims and between them they call for about 200 shifts of work every month. The claims are all located on Gold hill and are in excellent company.

The new strike in New Moon lode, belonging to the Gold and Globe company, is showing up in great shape. Some of the ore from the vein can be seen in the Bank stock. This particular ore is from a streak that is two feet wide and gives assay returns of $270 to the ton. The vein is four feet wide and the rest of it runs well. On this company's Iron King lode, on Gold hill, the tunnel is being pushed in and makes a very favorable showing. Two streaks of ore have been cut, the last one being 18 inches wide. Work is being continued for the main vein.

A rumor was going the rounds yesterday that some litigation was pending between the Deep Mines people and the Argentum Juniata. Upon enquiring at headquarters it was learned that nothing was known of it there and so it may be presumed that the rumor is a myth. The mine (Argentum Juniata) is said to be in good shape and shipping steadily but the quality and quantity of the ore was not given.

The Jack Pot company have just given to Mr. C. H. Blithrope a lease for one year on their Ironmaster lode, on Anaconda hill, with a bond at $20,000. A lease has also been given to the Alexander brothers on the south half of the Gettsburg. On all of their properties now there is an aggregate amount of over 600 days work each month being done. This is the probable reason of the increased demand for Jack Pot stock during the past week.

R. D. Barnes, et al., have taken a lease and bond on the Willie lode of the Isadore Gold Mining company for the sum of $20,000. They intend to begin work immediately in search for the C. O. D. vein which is known to cross this property. The Isadore company have another claim known as the Helen, on Bull hill which eastern parties are figuring on bonding and leasing for $25,000.

Mr. Irvine who is largely interested in the Theresa mine at Cripple Creek in which a good strike has recently been made, corrects the report circulated in The Journal that they have made a shipment of ore that returned the owners $6,000. Mr. Irvine says that the mine is doing well and is shipping some ore that gives satisfactory returns but that a $6,000 shipment is greatly exaggerated.

The new town of Goldfield in the Cripple Creek district has been incorporated. At the election on the 8th of this month 200 names were registered and 107 voted were polled. Of this number 101 were in favor of incorporation and six were against it. The number of names registered is a wonderful showing for a town that is yet hardly three months old.

The Theresa mine, located near Goldfield, bids fair to become one of the greatest producers of the district. That at least is the verdict of a Journal reporter who visited the property yesterday. Last week a shipment made from the mine yielded the owners $6,000 cash, and when it is remembered that this ore was taken from a shaft less than 40 feet deep, the excellent quality of the ore can be easily guessed. While at the mine the reporter took a specimen of ore from one of the buckets hoisted, and found it covered with flake gold. An addition to the new shaft house is now bein gerected, and a hoisting plant of large capacity will be put on shortly.

The long talked of El Paso reduction works, located at Gillett, was fired up early this week and will start with a large amount of ore. The first test, made is said to have been very successful and it is thought that the new mill will do much toward encouraging the development of low grade mines. There is a large amount of low grade ore now being hauled to the mill from prospects near Gillett.

About the biggest, if not the biggest, bond and lease ever given on a Cripple Creek property is that amounting to $500,000 given to a syndicate of gentlemen on the Elkton and Kentucky Bill lodes. The lease is for less than eight months as the first payment of $251,000 is to be made May 1, 1895, and the second payment on August 1, 1895. The two claims are on Raven hill and belong to the Elkton Mining and Milling compay which has a capitalization of $500,000. The purchasing syndicate is composed of John Sevenoaks and James M. Parker of this county, Donald Fletcher of Denver and Arthur E. Buckler of London, England. For the company the agreement is signed by George Bernard, president, and Samuel S. Bernard, secretary.

The great C. O. D., situated in Poverty Gulch, is being actively worked. The drift has been extended about 30 feet shaft is now 280 feet deep. The south and a distance of 70 feet more has to be driven to strike the ore chute. The length of the ore chute at the third level was 125 feet and should it prove of the same length at the fourth level there would be quite a little stoping ground exposed, as the distance between the third and fourth level is 100 fet, and the vein between three and four feet wide. A winze is being sunk on the ore chute from the third level, and the vein has a uniform greater value than before. The low grade dump constantly increases, the amount now being over 3500 tons of $20.

The frame work for the addition to the Public Sampling works at Victor is being put up and by the first of the month, the machinery will be in place when the plant will have more than double its present capacity for treating ore. Manager White says that he is satisfied that the increasing business in the sampling line will keep the plant constantly at work.

A good looking strike has been made on the Wide Awake lode, on Raven hill. The strike was made just off the side line of the Comstock belonging to the Golden Eagle company. The vein is five feet wide and assays show it to have a value of $30 to the ton. Work is to be started on the Comstock to trace the vein onto that ground which it is thought will not be a very difficult thing to do.

The Mt. Rosa company is working three men on its April Fool extension. The shaft is down about 90 or 100 feet and Superintendent Schimp reported yesterday that the vein for which they had been cross-cutting had been cut. No values have been obtained on the ore yet.

The Tirasca company has been reorganized and Mr. T. J. Fisher made president and Mr. W. J. McCall, secretary. The company own the Myrtle, Czar and Tirasca lodes in the Front Range district. It was decided to put some treasury stock on the market at 5 cents.

Mr. James Burns, president and treasurere of the Portland Gold Mining company, yesterday signed the checks which were for payment of the dividend of the Portland for January. These pleasant reminders of a wise investment can be expected to be coming to stockholders of the company with regularity in the future.—(Times.

The Nugget company have leased and bonded their Elizabeth Cooper lode to A. D. Jones and J. K. Vannata. Time, one year and bond $75,000. The property is situated on Raven hill in one of its richest points.

The Lottie Gibson shaft house is nearing completion. Before many days the steam hoist will be at work raising high grade ore. The pay streak in the Lottie is said to be very wide and the ore chute is known to be at least 200 feet in length.

The Summit on Squaw mountain which was said to be in pay ore, turns out now to be better than was even expected. Much of the quartz that is being broken shows free gold and this looks as if the property would come to the front.

The returns on the last 20 ton shipment of ore from the Pharmacist, which was made a day or so ago, are expected in a couple of days. It is estimated that it will run about the same as the last.

The lessee on the Lottie Gibson is now shipping ore that averages three ounces in gold to the ton. The vein is ten feet wide and some of the ore shows considerable free gold. Not all the vein is of the high grade kind.

The last twenty ton shipment of ore from the Pharmacist returned 3.31 ounces in gold to the ton. This compares favorably with the previous strike and shows that the new ore body has very even values.

The United Mines company at Creede have added a new lot of machinery to their equipment, consisting of a boiler, pumps and other machinery. A new office 14x36 feet in size is to be erected at once. About 30 men are employed on the property.

The lessees on the Sacremento, upon which such a promising strike was made a day or so ago, have now erected a shaft house over the workings and are employing two shifts of men. They have about 12 tons of ore out and expect to make a shipment about Monday next.

The Gold and Globe mill will be started up again on Monday with all forty stamps dropping. To start with it will treat Elkton low grade ore exclusively. The ore runs from $15 to $25 to the ton.

Whether Mollie Gibson will pay any more dividends for a while is now the question that is troubling the minds of many of our brokers.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

Literary Department.

MEMOIRS OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

The Messrs. MacMillan have brought out an excellent translation of the "Vieux Souvenirs" of the Prince de Joinville, made by Lady Mary Loyd which should receive a warm welcome from the American public. The Prince has an easy and graceful style, and his wanderings about the world are told in a charming way which would disarm criticism, even if one were inclined to take him up. He tells us, for instance, that the city of St. Louis was the capital of Ohio some fifty years ago, and there are other little errors of fact which the reader will readily discover; but in all matters which came to him as the result of personal experience, and not from the lips of others, the Prince seems to be accurate; and the whole book is so informed with kindliness and good will for all mankind except politicians and revolutionists, that we willingly pass over any little mistakes.

The Prince de Joinville was the third son of Louis Philippe d'Orleans, who was king of the French from 1830 to 1848. He was the naval Prince of the family, beginning his career on board ship at the age of thirteen. He had a real fondness for his profession, and worked hard to master its details; and in the end became an accomplished naval commander. His various voyages in the service of the state took him all around the world, and this volume records his impressions in nearly all parts of the globe, civilized and uncivilized. He is delightfully frank and open, and some of the adventures which he chronicles are not wanting in spice. He was a good sailor, and like many another good sailor, he was fond of a good time, of a pretty woman—with, at times, a choice as to color—of festivities of all sorts, of mountain climbing, of sport, of adventure. All these things are pleasantly mixed in the "Souvenirs." At one page we are attending a court ball at Paris, or perhaps a performance at one of the music halls, where there were very high jinks; on the next page we may be exploring the gold coast of Africa, or the "French shore" of Newfoundland.

To finish while we are on the career of the Prince, we may say that after the revolution of 1848, he with the rest of his family was banished from France, and lived an exile for twenty-three years, much of the time in England, but much also in travel in various parts of the world. During our civil war, he came to this country, with the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, his nephews, and was with General McClellan during the Peninsular campaign. On the outbreak of the war with Germany, he pleaded passionately to be allowed to return to his native country, and serve in any capacity; but the request was denied, and he was obliged to witness her dismemberment from a distance. After the establishment of the present republic, the decree of banishment was rescinded, and he returned to France.

Joinville married a sister of Dom Pedro of Brazil, and has had two children, the Duc de Penthievre, and a daughter who married her cousin the Duc de Chartres. He has written a good deal, mostly in the nature of reminiscences, and among his works is an account of the campaign he made with McClellan.

The present volume begins with the Prince's birth, but most of it relates to the period of his father's reign—between 1830 and 1848. Throughout this period he was a sailor, and for the most part was at sea, first in subordinate positions, and then as commander of a ship of war. Among the naval actions of which he tells is a brush with the Mexicans at Vera Cruz, where he saw the famous Santa Anna—although the latter took care to keep at a safe distance; and the bombardment of the Moorish citadel of Mogador, at the time when Abd-el-Kader was fomenting rebellion in Morocco. He also tells us of the famous journey to St. Helena to bring back to France the remains of the first Napoleon—a duty which he performed with excellent judgment.

Throughout his life, Joinville detested politics. The only bitterness he shows is against the politicians who would not let well enough alone, and kept France in a condition of upheaval all the time. When the revolution of 1848 occurred, he was in Algiers with his brother the Duc d'Aumale. He had a fleet, and Aumale had an army, and their first impulse was naturally to go to Paris and set their father on the throne again; but they found that they could not count even on their own men, and that the French blood was up, demanding a change; and so they submitted to the inevitable with as good a grace as possible, and went into exile.

Louis Philippe does not appear very often in these pages, except as the kind father. The family life of that household was admirable and delightful. The large band of brothers and sisters were devoted to one another; and one of the finest things in this volume is the Prince's tribute to his eldest brother, the heir to the throne, whose untimely death did much to bring about the downfall of the dynasty. The impression one gets of Louis Philippe from these pages is that he was a good man, really devoted to the best interests of his people, but not strong enough to "ride the whirlwind and direct the storm." But the reader of these memoirs must not look in them for politics or statesmanship; they should be taken for what they are: the somewhat rambling and disjointed, but always interesting, impressions of a man who has in his time seen a great deal of the world, whom his experiences have not hardened, and whose treatment by the authorities of his native land has not impaired his devotion to his country.

LITERARY NOTES.

An account of the Stevenson Memorial evening held at Carnegie hall, New York, on the evening of January 4, occupies most of the five pages devoted to the memory of the romancer in The Critic of January 12. The speech of the President of the evening, Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, is printed in full, and the addresses of four of the other speakers—Andrew Carnegie, Edward Eggleston, George W. Cable and David Christie Murray—are reported as far as they bear upon Stevenson, his life and his work. There are, also, letters of acceptance or regret from Rudyard Kipling, Will H. Low (Stevenson's most intimate American friend), John La Farge and others prominent in the world of art and letters. In addition to these, there is an original poem by Stevenson, recently published in England, a tribute by Andrew Lang and a portrait of the dead author, together with some interesting notes and reminiscences.

No international bugbear ever vanished more quickly than the time-honored fear that China might some day break down her reserve and decide to overrun the world. Photographs of Chinese soldiers practising with bows and arrows and fighting under paper umbrellas have demolished what Japan's well trained and equipped army has left of China's military prestige. New light on Chinese reticence and desire for peace at any price is promised from Julian Ralph's articles on China, which will appear in Harper's Magazine during the year. Mr. Ralph undertook the journey to China as soon as war broke out, and has recently returned with abundant material on the subject of Chinese life and character. His articles will be illustrated by C. D. Weldon, who worked conjointly with Mr. Ralph, and will be published as early as the preparation of illustrations will permit.

John De Witt Warner contributes to Harper's Weekly for January 19th an article which contains the results of personal inspection of sweating-shops, and marks an important advance in the discussion of the tenement-house system. In the same number Julian Ralph has an article on the cruelties to which American missionaries have been subjected in China; and another important feature is Professor W. M. Sloane's paper which accompanies the bird's-eye view of the college buildings at Princeton.

Harper's Bazar for January 12th is a brilliant number, containing, in addition to its beautiful fashion features, a strong article by Miss Grace H. Dodge on "Women and the Public Schools," view of the recent agitation of this important subject, and Miss Dodge's connection with it, a personal statement of her attitude and views is timely and interesting. A charmingly graphic picture accompanies Mr. E. F. Benson's description of "The Greek Dance at Megara," and "An Evening with Trilby" indicates a pleasant way of entertaining one's guests this winter, when Trilby's star is in the ascendant. The Bazar's fashions are superb. Sables and velvets and brocades, gowns and wraps elegant enough to tempt royalty, are furnished to our republican princesses by Sandoz and Chapuis, their designs being from the finest Worth models. The number has also the first part of a story in two parts, by Marion Harland, "A Fin de Siecle Prodigal."

Harper's Young People of January 15th contains an illustrated article by Rev. W. S. Rainsford on "New York Boys' Work and Play." The same number contains also the following attractive features: A story entitled "A Ghostly Whaling Ground;" "Afloat with the Flag," by W. J. Henderson; "A Simple Electrical Machine," by George Ashdown; "The Girl Who Comes to New York to Study Art," by Clara B. Cahill, and the last instalment of "The Little Red Book," by Ellen Douglas Deland.

"The Pygmies" is the title of the last work of the distinguished French scientist, A. De Quatrefages, which is to follow "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture" in D. Appleton & Co's. Anthropological Series. In this interesting volume, which has been translated by Professor Frederick Starr, the author has gathered the results of careful studies of the small black races of Africa, and he shows what the pygmies of antiquity really were. The peculiar intellectual, moral and religious characteristics of these peculiar races are also described, and the book contains many illustrations.

"Noemi," by S. Baring-Gould, is the title of a stirring historical romance which is to be published shortly in D. Appleton & Co's Town and Country Library. In this dramatic tale the author traces a love story through the dramatic environments furnished by Aquitaine in the stormy days of the raids of the Free Companies and the reprisals of the oppressed. The narrative moves swiftly, and the interest of the reader is never allowed to flag.

"Greek Studies," Walter Pater's posthumous essays have been arranged for publication by Charles Lancelot Shadwell, M.A., B.C.S., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and will be published at once by Macmillan & Co.

Professor J. Mark Baldwin, of Princeton, will publish at once, through Macmillan & Co., his work "Mental Development in the Child and the Race: Methods and Processes."

The "Life and Letters of R. W. Church, late Dean of St. Paul's, which Macmillan's will publish shortly are likely to confirm the impression which most people have formed of the attraction of the personal character of Dean Church. He passed eighteen years at Oxford, and the whole of this period is included in the first part of the book. The second part deals with his life at Whatley, the little Somersetshire village of which he was rector for about nineteen years. Here he won an extraordinary influence over his people. At home he had much happiness an ample opportunity both for reading and for regular writing. His life as Dean of St. Paul's occupies the third part of the biography. Among his letters some of the most interesting were addressed to his friend Dr. Asa Gray.

People do not need to be told at this late day of an instance of just and honorable dealing on the part of the Harpers, for that fine old firm has long been noted for its high-minded treatment of authors. All the same, it is pleasant to record the fact that though Mr. Du Maurier sold to them outright, and for a large sum, the American rights of "Trilby," they have informed him that beginning with the new year he will receive a royalty on every copy of the novel sold in this country. The exceptional sale of "Trilby" has also enhanced that of "Peter Ibbetson," and Mr. Du Maurier will receive the same royalty on the latter book. This royalty, by-the-way, is a particularly large one.

It may be added that in negotiating for both of Mr. Du Maurier's novels the publishers desired to put the book sales on a royalty basis, but the author preferred to take a good round sum down for all rights. The just and manly course of the publishers will be remembered with admiration as long as the name of Harper survives.

The intelligent bookseller who sent an order to the publisher for a copy of "Sheep That Pass in the Night," and the other who wrote for "The Crochet Minister" by Stickett, have been surpassed. A post card was received by a London house the other day asking for one copy of "Hard on Horace." Anybody who has looked on Mr. Graves's "Hawarden Horace" will admit that the purchaser wrote better than he knew, and hit on a criticism when he only intended a definition.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll, the editor of The Bookman, whom a news item now going the rounds of the press credits with having "discovered" J. M. Barrie, Jane Barlow and "Ian Maclaren," will issue through the Fleming H. Revell Co. a volume of 42 sermonettes, entitled "Ten-Minute Sermons."

The first volume of Mr. J. B. Bury's new edition of "The Decline and Fall" is now at the printer's. It contains an elaborate introduction, numerous foot-notes, and longer notes in the form of appendixes. The whole work will be in seven volumes. Messrs. Methuen have also in preparation a new edition of Gibbon's autobiography.

A committee has been formed in Amsterdam for the erection of a monument to Thomas a Kempis at Zwolle, where he died at the age of 91 on July 4, 1471. The committee invites an international competition for sketches for the proposed monument.

Mr. William Archer has nearly finished the English translation of Ibsen's new play, and it will be published in England by Mr. Heinemann and in America by Stone & Kimball simultaneously with the appearance of the Scandinavian original.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish early next year the fourth volume of John Bach McMaster's "History of the People of the United States." It will open with the repeal of the British Orders in Council and the close of the armistice concluded just before the surrender of Hull, and take up the story of the second war for independence. The closing chapter will treat, among other things, of the early magazines and periodicals.

All lovers of literature will be gratified to learn that Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie intends to bring out a new edition of her father's works, with biographical and explanatory notes.

Harper & Brothers will publish next year a new novel by Henry B. Fuller, the author of "The Cliff-Dwellers," the title of which has not yet been decided upon.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson was evidently determined to make the Edinburgh edition of his works, which was practically subscribed within a few days, worthy alike of the unique character of the publication and of his own reputation. He wrote for it a new section of "Underwoods" and an introduction to "The Master of Ballantrae," which are to be included. The introduction, which was to be followed by others, recalls the manner of Sir Walter Scott, and the scene is laid in the house of the author's friend, Mr. Charles Baxter, W. S., Edinburgh, whose alias will be recognized by those acquainted with certain poems and ballads. The edition will be enhanced in interest by the reproduction of "The Graver and the Pen" and other rare booklets which Mr. Stevenson and his stepson, Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, executed wholly themselves, setting the type, engraving the woodcuts, and doing all the other work. Of the quaint sketches in these literary curiosities remarkably good facsimiles have been obtained, and if they are used the type will be presented, letter for letter, as in the original. It was arranged to issue the first of the Edinburgh volumes on the 15th of December. The edition is edited by Mr. Sidney Colvin of the British Museum, but for the numerous excisions, alterations, and additions the author was alone responsible. The edition is, in fact, not a mere reprint, as few papers are left untouched, while much new matter is added.—(Publisher's Circular.

Professor Goldwin Smith has been writing in the Toronto Week on the feebleness of Canadian literature. Mr. Smith avers that there is no literary unity in Canada, that there is not even unity of language, that the Canadians are not readers, and that, therefore, there is no hope of anything like a national literature. The Canadian writer seeks his audience—or, as Mr. Smith puts it, his market—not in Canada, but in England and the United States. Again, it is stated that Canadian periodicals cannot compete with their rivals across the border. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to establish magazines and papers of a literary character both in Toronto and Montreal, and Mr. Smith appears to think that any similar efforts made to-day would fail.

Such is Fame.—"Who is this Doctor Holmes?" asked a lady of a New England bookseller recently; "I've never heard of him, but his wife (Mary J. Holmes) writes lovely books!"

The movement for the preservation of Carlyle's house in Chelsea is becoming tangible in the form of a purchase fund. The not exorbitant sum of £1,750 will purchase the property, and the total cost, including provision for maintenance, will not, it is said, exceed £4,000.

Mr. Humphry Ward is to make a tour in the United States, lecturing on art and artists. He was to start after Christmas. It is said that Mrs. Ward will accompany him.

Mr. John Rae, the author of several books on economic questions, has written a new biography of Adam Smith.

Messrs. Macmillan are about to issue a third edition of the late Professor Stanley Jevons' "The State in Relation to Labor." The matter has been brought "up to date" by the help of foot-notes, and the editor, Mr. M. Cababe, contributes an introduction on "The Present Aspect of Some of the Main Features of the Labor Question." Mrs. Jevons, in the Letters and Journal of her husband, says that this book was "the result of his maturest thoughts upon the subject," his conclusion being that "no hard and fast rules could be laid down for the interference or non-interference of the State with labor."

The pleasant discovery has just been made at Galashiels, Scotland, of over a hundred letters written by Sir Walter Scott to Mr. Craig, the banker. The letters were discovered in a box filled with the archives of the old Leith bank.

A biography of Mrs. Wood, the author of "East Lynne," prepared by her son, C. W. Wood, is announced in the English literary journals.

MY CHOICE.

What flower shall be mine? Oh, how can I
 choose
From the myriads that cover the plain?
Shall it be the wild rose that blooms in the
 wood,
Or the buttercup down in the lane?

Fair are the lilies so stately and tall
That grow in the deep meadow grass,
And white are the daisies with bright starry
 eyes
That greet me whenever I pass.

Forget-me-nots, too, so tiny and bright,
Reflecting the hue of the sky,
And cardinal flowers, with scarlet aflame,
Oh, why should I pass them by?

How, how can I choose? Shall it be the wind
 flower
That, tremulous, sways in the breeze,
Or the orchid that blooms with a beauty so
 rare
In the shade of the tall forest trees?

Marsh marigolds grow by the side of the brook,
And here is the white meadow queen,
But I choose the blue violet, modest and sweet,
In its setting of emerald green.

—Vick's Monthly.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Some of our new postage stamps should be called "champions." They can't be licked.—Boston Globe.

New Year resolutions can now be obtained in broken packages at a bargain counters.—Chicago Blade.

A man in Bay City, Mich., has written 749 poems, which are not to be published till after his death. Long life to him!—Albany Argus.

The invalid who rocked the boat is now superseded by the man who wants to see how close he can skate to an open hole.—Washington Star.

Has it ever occurred to you in cold weather that your house is the coldest in town? Other houses seem comfortable compared to your own.—Atchison Globe.

Honolulu is dissatisfied with President Dole because he spends but $1,000 of his $10,000 salary. It a that Hawaii wants is a good spender, that revolution was unnecessary.—Buffalo Express.

There is something awe inspiring in the thought that the nineteenth century is drawing so rapidly toward its end.—New York Press. It would inspire much more awe if the old machine would stop or even slacken down.—New York Sun.

It seems strange that people in general cannot understand what antitoxine is when the doctors state it is simply a peptonized toxiserum ptomaino toxino bacilli eradicating substance administered subcutaneously. Of course it must be expensive.—Oil City Derrick.

EDMUND RUSSELL'S HINTS.

All artistic dress should be related to poise of the body. The correct poise is a straight line from forehead to toes, chest up, stomach held in—the line of youth, beauty and health.

Tights are convenient, but exert an injurious pressure, as they clasp the body too closely. So far as we get rid of pressure, we add to personal comfort and thus to personal grace, power and influence.

Have perfect freedom for the neck. It is bad to look choked as to feel choked. An ugly neck will lose wrinkles, gain in grace and expression if emancipated from high collars and given a chance to redeem the past.

Clothes should touch the body as lightly as possible. An oriental dress, as a clever man discovered, a woman can do anything. She can even run up stairs with a baby under one arm, a cup of tea in her hand and play an accordion on the way.

Women have brought disfavor and opposition upon going without corsets by discarding them grossly. The object of leaving off corsets is to remove the pressure and add beauty and expression to the body. There are busts supporting waists which assist this freedom and grace.

WOMEN'S WAYS.

If Mrs. Grannis wants to wipe out the decollete costume, we think she is neglecting a fine field for work by overlooking equatorial Africa.—Chicago Dispatch.

A woman preacher in a Boston Christian science church copyrights her sermons and warns all newspapers not to use them without her permission.—Chicago Herald.

A Chicago woman was recently divorced and married again within two weeks. Whatever her opinion of marriage, it is safe to conclude that she "divorce is a failure."—Kansas City Journal.

Amelia Barr, the novelist, claims that the men are to blame for women's extravagance in dress. This is so, it is one of those cases in which a man has to pay dearly for his fault.—Detroit Free Press.

Within the past 12 months a West Virginia girl has shot seven bears. Some of them were pretty good sized bears too. Yet this West Virginia Diana may be just as afraid of a mouse as Connecticut girls who never saw a bear outside of the menagerie.—Hartford Courant.

THE CRITIC.

The Spanish sculptor, Alvarez, drifted naturally from stone cutting and polishing into executing works of art.

B. L. Farjeon wears a New Zealand greenstone as a watch charm and attributes all his good luck to its possession.

Carolus Duran has been a conspicuous figure among French artists since 1859, when his first picture was exhibited in the Salon. He is chiefly a portrait painter, is a member of many clubs and popular in his profession.

Bertram Hiles, the armless artist of Bristol, England, whose pictures, sketches and designs have won for him several prizes, is only 23 years old, and he grasps his brush between his teeth and paints with much dexterity. He was not born armless.

James Whitcomb Riley, whose poetry has made the children of this country extremely fond of him, is constantly in receipt of letters from admirers who ask him for pictures of himself in return for photographs of their own. As Riley is a bachelor, he finds these complimentary epistles somewhat embarrassing.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked up on the Streets.

I am often surprised at the way in which "Fleeting Show" is received. Sometimes after the hardest work I fail to hear the least comment on what is printed. Again the column will be written under pressure and made up of what seem very senseless little bits of gossip and yet they will appear to be quite popular and perhaps people will be kind enough to mention them for a day or two after. That makes me think of what one of the ladies who helped on the New Year's edition of The Telegraph said to me afterwards. It was about like this, "I will never complain again about newspapers. Why I had no idea before of the amount of work put into a paper every day, and it all seems wasted too. You think you are doing such a wonderful thing, and in two minutes it is all forgotten and people are ready to have you do it again." The lady was just beginning to get a glimmering of the fact that newspaper men of the present day are machines, and she could not reconcile herself to the thought that her bright effort should be so lightly passed over as a very small part of a very great whole.

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One often hears of freaks of absent-mindedness, but here is one which happened in Colorado Springs not very long ago and which deserves to be recorded. The actors in the little comedy are a lady and her horse. It seems that lately she drove to church and arriving there she hitched the animal to a convenient post. After the service she thought of home again, but not of the horse, and walked over to the car line. The car failed to come speedily and becoming tired of waiting, as it was rather cold, she started to walk home, leaving what it may be presumed was a wondering nag hitched to a post outside a popular house of worship.

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That case of absent-mindedness, however, does not beat the one that happened at the postoffice a few days ago. A woman came in with her pocketbook in one hand and a package in the other. She rushed up to the stamp window and asked that the package be weighed. Then she bought some stamps and put them on the package and dashed up to the mailing rail and let something slide through the hole. A moment later she came back to the window and declared that she had been robbed, of course looking with a severe and condemning eye at the poor clerk. A search was begun for the missing pocketbook and kept up until one of the clerks happened to notice that she had her bundle in her heand. A look into the mailing box showed that she had dropped her pocketbook into the box instead of the package.

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A story is told on Billy B., who formerly lived here, which is old but choice. A number of years ago the Board of Trade had hired him to go out to Salt Lake in the early winter and meet the incoming California tourists and give them a steer this way. Billy had a story all ready made to order about what a glorious place Colorado Springs is, but unfortunately he was of a bibulous turn. The first party of gentlemen he met listened patiently to his story, while he said: "Come down to Colorado Springs and spend a few days. It is the most deligtful place in the world, more bright Italian skies and more sunny days than any place in the world." One of the men had been here before and had taken a prejudice against the people of the town, so he chipped in with, "Yes, and more sons of guns than any place in the world." This offended Billy like everything, and he could not get over it. The more he thought it over the thirstier he got and the more liquor he had to drink. Along towards night he met another party and began his little song, "Beter, (hic) come down to Colra. Springs. More 'Stalian skies, an' sunny days an' more sons o' guns than any splash in the world." In those days Billy was not the very best traveling representative of a prohibition town.

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Herrmann did his Asiatic trunk trick quicker on Monday night than he has ever done it before. It was under nine seconds that the curtain was down. The quickest that it was ever done before by him was ten seconds. The conditions for working it were just right. Herrmann is a great worker, and is constantly at his tricks on and off the stage. A friend of mine in the profession visits the Herrmann's every summer, and he says that the man is simply wonderful. He keeps his wife in a constant state of worry for fear that he will play some outlandish prank. On the sleeping cars he frightens the negro porters half to death, especially if they happen to get impudent. When he was here a year ago, a supper was given him at the El Paso club after the performance, at which he exhibited some very remarkable tricks to amuse the assembled company. He had the colored waiters so badly frightened that they could hardly get through their work. He would pick up a plate and throw it at the head of the poor waiter and it would disappear before it reached him, and he would apparently take from their pockets all manner of valuables belonging to the guests. I don't blame them for being frightened.

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John Doe is a friend of mine who has not much education, but a plentiful supply of what they call "horse sense." He does not sign his name very often and when he does, is quite as likely to spell it "Jhon" as "John." He says it is a matter of no great importance, anyhow, so long as people know who is meant, and at the time he is never quite sure which it ought to be. His daughter, who has had far more school advantages than her pa ever dreamed of in his younger days, sometimes ventures to upbraid the old man for showing his ignorance, and it was probably with a view to please her that on the last occasion which required his signature, he evolved the original form, "Jhohn." "Let them as is particular, take their choice," was his characteristic comment.

Bicycle Riding.

The bicycle is the fastest vehicle propelled by animal power. As for the distance that may be gone over in a given time, the bicycler and his machine have far outstripped both trotters and runners. Bicycling, moreover, has great charms for those who have neither the capacity nor desire to attain great bursts of speed. The exercise is as pleasant as horseback-riding, and very much cheaper. But no matter how general the use of the bicycle may become, walking is not likely to lose its devotees. Daily walks must be taken within a limited horizon, however, while the regular bicycle-rider's area is extended amazingly. It has been asserted with some authority that the same effort that is required to walk one mile will propel a bicycle six miles. Bicycle-riders, at least, will not dispute this assumption. Now let us see what are the consequences of this increased capacity. A man who lives in a suburban district, in his walks around his home, if he be an average walker, will go two and a half miles out and the same distance back, making his walk five miles. In his various excursions he is likely to explore the district about his home for two and a half miles in every accessible direction, and if roads be plenty he may become acquainted with the general features of the landscape within an area of about twenty square miles. The same man on a bicycle will extend his radius to six times two and a half miles, and will therefore make fifteen miles out and fifteen miles back. He will thus have so broadened the domain of his observation that he may explore the country embraced within 707 square miles. Vigorous walkers who go five miles out and back enjoy a territory of seventy-eight miles; but this vigorous and ambitious man, if the six to one assumption hold good, would on the bicycle extend his excursions to thirty miles out and thirty back, so that he in time would have for his own all there is of beauty and instruction in 2827.4 square miles.

The cheapness of bicycling as compared with horseback-riding is worthy of consideration. A bicycle costs from $100 to $150; a horse costs from $200 to very much larger sums. The keep of a horse is at least $30 a month, including the charges of the farrier and veterinary; the cost of a bicycle for repairs ought not to be $3 a month; indeed, many of the makers guarantee them for a certain time, and make repairs without charge. So first cost and maintenance are both in favor of the machine.—(Harper's Weekly.

The Personnel of the Navy.

After a long struggle a bill is at last prepared partially providing for a needed reform in the personnel of the navy. The simple question that is presented to Congress is, "Shall our new ships be properly officered?" This is not a reflection on the character and ability of present officers, for there is no navy in the world with better material among the men who bear its commissions. Granted that the naval cadets of the United States are as able, quick, well instructed, and as promising as the midshipman of the greatest sea power in the world, there is no reason why our captains and flag-officers should not be the equals at least of those who serve under the British flag. It is not a question of material, but of the processes to which the material is subjected after receiving the commission of an officer.

The condition of the personnel of the navy is so desperate that officers who would naturally insist on promotion for merit alone are ready to agree to the halting step which, after a year's labor, has been evolved by the joint committee. That some officers even oppose this scheme speaks ill for the morale of the service. But if this opposition succeeds in defeating the proposed measure of relief, the real friends of the navy and the country must direct their efforts to securing such a thorough reform as that which has been outlined, for the present absurd system will continue to grow more absurd year by year until it breaks down through its own impotency.

The essential evil to the country in the present state of affairs is that officers reach the age of command when they are too old to assume its responsibilities. The average age of a commander is 49 years. In 10 years, under the present system, it will be 57 years; in 14 years, it will be 55 years. The commander who is 49 years old has been filling subordinate positions all his life. Unless he has met with extraordinary luck he was not the executive officer of a first rate ship until he was nearly 47 years old. There are old lieutenants of 50 doing watch duty, the task of men of from 21 to 30 in the British navy. A man who has grown old in subordination loses confidence in his judgment, and the result is that the majority of the American naval officers who have reached the rank of command are distrustful of themselves. They have always been doing merely what they have been told to do. A 50-year infant in leading strings cannot develop into a stalwart and independent man. The officers of high rank in our navy who count for anything learned their lesson in the war. When they retire there will be no one to command the ships and squadrons of the United States navy except a company of worthy old gentlemen who have been taught to obey and to dread responsibility as if it were mutiny.—(From Harper's Weekly.

An Interesting Parallel

An historical parallel was drawn yesterday by The World, our Democratic contemporary. It recalled the fact that when Buchanan, the last Democratic President, took office in 1857 the public debt was only $28,699,000, but that in two years, by reason of "lack of ability to understand the fundamental principle that the first duty of the government is to provide revenue to meet its expenditures so as to save its labor the heavy drain of interest on increasing debt," the public debt was increased to $58,754,000, and by 1860 to $64,769,000, while the revenues showed a constant decrease.

Our contemporary says this was the result of "mere incompetence." It adds that Mr Buchanan had been a success as a local politician, but as a leader he was a mere figurehead. It finds in the Democratic situation at Washington a parallel for Buchanan's administration, and asks if it is to be continued, and if the Democratic party is "to be led out of power by Mr. Cleveland in 1896 for as long a time as Mr. Buchanan led it out in 1860."

The World should have carried its parallel a little farther. Buchanan's administration was a failure, so far as its finances were concerned, chiefly because of the incapacity of his Secretary of the Treasury, a Baltimore gentleman of excellent character and good intent, more than a match, in these respects, for Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury. But Buchanan's Secretary had more personal pride and more respect for public opinion than Mr. Carlisle, for, when the bankers criticised his official conduct, he promptly tendered his resignation.—(The Mail and Express.

Advice from Florence.

Cripple Creek is making a vigorous campaign for county division. We are of the opinion that our neighbor in the gold belt would do well to waite another two years. Your taxes are high now, but they will be much higher after you get a county government to support. —(Florence Oil Refiner.

The New Judge.

Last Thursday Judge Campbell assumed the office as a member of the Supreme court of Colorado, and there is every reason to believe that he will make a splendid record in his new position. He won deserved renown as district judge and as he possesses in an eminent degree a judicial cast of mind, and is a model citizen and jurist in every respect, the people of Colorado have reason to congratulate themselves on his elevation to the supreme bench.—(Elbert Co. Tribune.

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A Native Outbreak in the Hawaiian Islands.

THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

Wilcox and Nowlein Lead an Army of Five Hundred.

TO ATTACK HONOLULU CITY.

They are Easily Repulsed by the Forces of the Republic—Charles Carter Killed by the Half Breed, John Lane—The Rebels Dispersed, and Wilcox Escapes to the Mountains—Additional Uneasiness Caused by the Revolt of Japanese Laborers on the Plantations.

Robert Wilcox and Samuel Nowlein, led half a thousand Kanakas and half white royalists in open revolt against the Hawaiian Republic on Sunday, Jan. 6, on the shore six miles from Honolulu. The rebels were foiled in their plan to surprise the city, which was immediately placed under martial law. A fight took place at Diamond Head between the police and rebels in which Charles L. Carter, a prominet young man, fell mortally wounded. When a strong force was sent from the city the enemy retreated to the recesses of the volcano ridges pursued by the troops. Several royalists were killed by shot and shell. Many prisoners were taken, including John Lane, a half-white leader, who shot Carter.

On the 9th the troops attacked Wilcox and 60 of the enemy in a valley and routed them with a loss of two killed. None of the troops were injured.

The insurrection is completely crushed and the rebels who were engaged in the fighting have dispersed. The majority of the troops have come in from the front. One hundred are still guarding the valley entrances and looking for Wilcox and his men. Nothing has been seen or heard of any rebel for 21 hours. Wilcox has probably escaped through Kalihi toward Ewa and is seeking to get off the island.

The government caused the arrest of scores of royalists suspected and known to have aided in the insurrection. Military operations are probably at an end, but the guarding of the city under martial law may be continued some days longer. The royalists were supplied with arms and ammunition from vessels.

Grave alarm has also been caused by large bodies of Japanese laborers on the plantations rising in mutiny.

THE STORY IN DETAIL.

Wilcox's Rebellion and How it was Summarily Suppressed.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—Honolulu, Jan. 10.—Correspondence of the United Press, per Steamer Alameda.—On Jan. 5 I reported what seemed an attempt on the 3rd to arm natives at Kakaako beyond the Marine railway. Such an attempt was actually made to land rifles from the steamer Waimanalo. It was frustrated by the vigilance of the police. A second attempt was successful. On the evening of Sunday, the 6th, as many, it is in evidence, as 600 rifles were landed between Waialae and Diamond Head, nearly six miles from town. Some 500 natives were collected there and received the guns and ammunition. The Waimanalo, Capt. Davis, landed the rifles in whale boats. He brought them from beyond Waialae, where they had been landed by the schooner Norma from Victoria, if our information is correct. The natives were under the command of Bob Wilcox and Sam Nowlein. They captured during the day and detained eight or ten while persons, of both sexes, found taking Sunday afternoon strolls beyond Diamond Head. The wires to the telephone outlook on the Head were cut. No information could reach the city. The headquarters were at Antone Rosa's house on the beach near Waialae. It was the intention to rush in early in the evening and surprise the city while the people were at church. The authorities received information towards night that arms were being landed at Diamond Head at the house of George Bertelmann, a half white Royalist leader. This house is well under the base of the Head.

Police to the Front.

A strong squad of police was immediately sent out on horses to search Bertelmann's house. A citizens' guard was put on the alert and the volunteer military companies summoned. Capt. Parker with his police reached Bertelmann's house after dark. Deputy Marshal Brown carried a warrant. He found Bertelmann on his veranda with a stranger, and while the police were lined up on the lawn below the house, Brown proceeded to read his warrant to him. While reading it the police were fired upon from the beach. The rebels were collected there in force on their way to surprise the city.

Charles L. Carter Killed.

Three leading young men, J. B. Castle, collector general; Charles L. Carter and his law partner, Alfred Carter, came to assist Brown and his police. Carter observed that the firing proceeded from a canoe shed on the beach. He sang out to the police to come on and with them made a rush on the shed. John Lane, a half white, fired on him with a pistol at close quarters. Carter received three shots, one of which went downwards from the fifth rib. He fell calling that he was hard hit. At the same moment Bertelmann fired with a carbine from the veranda and shot down Lieutenant Holi of the police, who is dangerously wounded. The enemy were driven from the shed by the resolute attack, but ran inland to the bush. From there they kept up a hot fire upon the house, to which the wounded had been carried, together with Lane and two other prisoners.

Deputy Brown soon got to Noltes, a mile away, and summoned help. Meantime Alfred Carter returned to Bertelmann's with Dr. Wolters, but was unable to pass the enemy. Castle and one policeman cared for the wounded, held prisoners, and compelled Bertelmann to induce the firing on the house to cease. Those outside supposed a large force to be in the house.

Military Reinforcements.

The Government at once hurried out 30 soldiers from the executive building under Lieutenant King in omnibuses. The whole force of volunteers was called out, and stationed at the most important points. The citizens' guard were put on their posts in squads on street corners. Before 9 o'clock the city was in a full state of defense.

The enemy retired before the troops, keeping up a galling fire. A. Carter and Dr. Wolters joined Lieutenant King and entered the house, crawling on their hands and knees. They found Charles Carter in great agony. Afterward he was removed to his own house. Holi was sent to the hospital and Bertelmann, Lane and the two native prisoners sent to the station house.

Monday's Campaign.

A small force was sent out that night on the Waialae road, two miles inland of the Park. The enemy was also found on that road. Early Monday morning Lieutenant Coyne was sent out with 25 more soldiers. He and King formed a line to keep the rebels from advancing. The latter left the shore and ascended to the rim of the crater, whence they could fire to great advantage upon the soldiers.

A rifled gun was sent out and shells were dropped with great accuracy upon the summit. This frightened the rebels away. One shell burst in a group exactly on the highest peak and killed several men. The number of rebels on the crater was estimated at over 100.

At an early hour T. B. Murray with 25 specials and 10 mounted policemen were sent out on the Waialae road. Nearing the ridge back of the Diamond Head a force of rebels opened fire on them with a field piece. That they had one was a surprise. Bob Wilcox handled the gun. No one was hit. Murray fell back and established a camp.

Capt. Ziegler was then sent out with a force of volunteers and shartshooters and rifled gun. He arrived at 3 p. m. Partly by shelling and partly by direct attack on the men Wilcox was forced to abandon his position, carrying off his gun, which has not since been heard from. Large numbers of natives were in the chapparal both below and above the road. Firing was sharp on both sides for several hours. Ziegler and Murray's men escaped with few casualties, none serious.

Shelling the Rebels.

The natives did not know how to handle their guns. Several of them were killed and wounded.

An effort was made to corner the insurgents and compel them to surrender. About 4 p. m. the tug Ellen got beyond Diamond Head with a gun and sharp shooters. They shelled the rebels out of the bushes on the Wailae shore. They also shelled and wrecked Rosa's house, then landed and captured a quantity of arms and ammunition stored there. Towards night over 30 of the rebels surrendered to Ziegler. They were mostly riffraff natives from the city. Subsequently there was captured about 120 carbines, 500 pounds of cartridges, besides 60 belts full and about 25 dynamite hand grenades of foreign make.

Charles L. Carter.

Carter died at 5 a. m. Monday. His death created a profound sensation. He was a young man of unusual ability and high character. He was one of the five commissioners who negotiated the treaty of annexation with President Harrison in 1893. He was also a leading member of the convention which framed the new constitution last year, and was expected to be a leader in the coming session of the Legislature, although barely 30 years of age. He leaves a widow and two children.

Carter was buried Monday from his mother's house in this city.

Guarding the Town.

Over 500 men of the citizens' guard, many of them elderly, have kept the town thoroughly patrolled for four nights, and no person passed an important street corner at night without being halted and scrutinized. Including regulars, police, volunteer troops, special police, sharp shooters, citizens' guard and other volunteers, the whole number of men carrying arms for the Government is not less than 1,200, all full of ardor for most active service, all patiently and faithfully working as ordered. Martial law was declared Monday morning.

About 60 arrests of suspected persons have been made, including many leading Royalists.

There has been a strong call for the summary trial and shooting of Davis and Lane, who killed C. L. Carter. Public feeling is intense against the leaders who have thus broken up public peace and threatened to overthrow the Government. Old barracks have been prepared as an additional prison.

On the morning of the 8th, a thorough search was made in the crater and in the Waialae region, but none of the rebels were found. A large proportion of the original 500 may have slipped away and found concealment in native settlements.

No coasting vessel has been allowed to leave this port since the trouble began for fear of an outbreak being excited on the other islands.

Japanese Mutinies.

Much uneasiness has also been caused by mutinies of Japanese laborers on plantations. Seven hundred and twenty-five Japanese marched over from Kahuku, 45 miles, and were sent home on Monday. It was their second mutiny. On Sunday 300 Japanese mutinied at Ewa and started for town, 18 miles. The Japanese authorities here went out and made them return. It would have been a severe tax to handle these 300 mutineers with all our trouble.

The 20,000 Japanese in Hawaii are deeply excited by the victories over China, and feel very important and superior.

Another Brush with Wilcox.

Wednesday the 9th was again a day of battle. Wilcox was learned late in the evening to in the head of Manoa valley, intending to climb out back of Tantalus and descend on Punch Bowl, where he hoped to be joined by the Royalist men in the city. This crater, overlooking the heart of the town, was at once occupied and 40 men with a gun sent to intercept him. Other forces were sent into Makiki and Manoa valleys to prevent his escape. Two companies were sent up Manoa valley in the morning and located Wilcox and 60 men in what is known as the Pen, an inclosed space in the northwest corner of the valley. On the arrival of the force of sharp shooters and rifled gun early in the afternoon, our men drew in upon him and sharp action began, lasting three hours, when she is drove the enemy into hiding in recesses of ridges and bush.

Wilcox fought savagely, firing about 300 shots, but inflicting no injuries. Two of his men were killed. Two deserted him and surrendered, followed by his bullets. It was learned in the evening that Wilcox and his men had climbed the ridge above Tantalus and was above the head of Panoa valley, aiming to descend and escape through Nuuanu Pass, or over into Kalihi. Sixty men were sent up before midnight, and the Nuuanu upper road and pass occupied so as to intercept them. They located Wilcox and 30 men on Upper Ridge, from which he may possibly escape into Nuuanu. A few rebels were captured making their way out. The region is so rough and the jungle so dense that many have escaped.

The prisoners report Wilcox to be quite destitute of food and desperately struggling for his life. He is thoroughly surrounded, but may slip through and find his way out of the country.

The Queen Is Missing.

It is something of a mystery where the Queen is. I am most reliably informed that the Government has her in custody in a place known only to a few persons, to protect her from our incensed people, and also to separate her from her supporters. The most serious problem is what disposition to make of this woman, who is the the chief center and source of all trouble.

I am enabled to state that the Queen's last premier, Sam Parker, yesterday communicated to one of our first men his desire to go to work to rally the natives to seek annexation to the United States. At his request this was told to President Dole who replied encouragingly. Parker has for some time been convinced that restoration of the monarchy was utterly hopeless.

The Insurrection Ended.

Jan. 11—Noon.—The mail steamer being 24 hours behind time, enables us to announce that the insurrection is crushed and the rebels entirely dispersed. The majority of the men have come in from the front and gone to seek needed rest in their homes. Perhaps 100 are still guarding entrances of Palolo, Manoa and Panoa valleys, and looking for Wilcox and his men in Nuuanu valley. Nothing has been seen or heard of any rebel in the mountains for 24 hours past. Wilcox's force, like Nowlein's, is unquestionably dissolved and non-existent. Evidence of trails found is that they got down into the east side of Nuuanu. Ferns and jungle there are so high and dense that he could have no great difficulty eluding discovery and making his way across the valley. This he has doubtless done.

The military operations are probably at an end. Guarding of the city may be continued some days longer until the malcontents get settled down.

Re-Districted

The county commissioners have redistricted the voting precincts of Colorado Springs and concluded their work yesterday morning. There have been two precincts added to the city. This was done by cutting up the precincts where there was such heavy registration last fall. The precincts in the city heretofore have run consecutively from 27 to 39. Now there will be a difference. As it would have necessitated the redistricting of the entire county by changing it so that all the precincts in this city would have read consecutively it was decided to put the new precincts in their order as created. The new precincts in the city are numbered 48 and 49. One of the new precincts is in the Second ward and the other in the Fourth ward. In making the division the city is divided by Nevada avenue, as heretofore. The following are the boundaries of the new precincts:

27—Bounded on the east by Nevada avenue and on the south by Willamette street. The west boundary is Monument creek and the north boundary is at the city limits on the north.

28—Bounded on the east by Nevada avenue, on the north by Willamette, the west by the creek and on the south by Pike's Peak avenue. A variation in the south line takes in the Antlers.

29—Bounded on the east by El Paso street, on the west by Nevada avenue, on the south by Dale street and on the north by the city limits.

48—Bounded on the east by El Paso street, on the west by Nevada avenue, on the south by Platte avenue, and on the north by Dale street.

30—Bounded on the east by El Paso street, on the south by Pike's Peak avenue on the west by Nevada and on the north by Platte avenue.

31—Bounded on the west by El Paso street, on the south by Pike's Peak avenue and to the city limits on the east and north.

32—Bounded on the west by Nevada avenue, on the north by Pike's Peak avenue, on the south by Cucharas street, on the east to the city limits.

33—Bounded on the west by Nevada avenue, on the north by Cucharas street, on the south by Cimarron street, to the city limits on the east.

34—Bounded on the west by Nevada avenue, on the north by Cimarron street, on the east and south to the city limits.

35—Bounded on the east by Nevada avenue, on the north by Pike's Peak avenue, on the south by Cucharas street, and on the west by Monument creek.

36—Bounded on the east by Nevada avenue, on the north by Cucharas street, enue, on the north by Costilla, on the west by the creek.

49—Bounded on the east by Nevada avenue, on the south by Costilla street, and on the west by the creek and on the south by West Rio Grande street.

37—Bounded on the east by Nevada avenue, on the north by Rio Grande street, on the south to the city limits and on the west to the creek.

In the western part of the city there were no changes made, as the commissioners were of the opinion that the precincts were not too large there.

The oratorical contest of Colorado College will take place on Jan. 25, in the High School auditorium. The following students will take part: Miss Quissenberry of Trinidad, Miss Reynolds of Pueblo, Mr. D. S. Bayley of Denver, Mr. A. E. Holt of Longmont and Mr. Jay L. Laird of Monmouth, Ill., and Miss Della Ganey of Colorado Springs. The successful competitor will represent the College in the State contest next month.

The county commissioners have decided to allow the sheriff 25 cents a day for feeding prisoners at the county jail. Heretofore he has been allowed 40 cents. They will require that he shall make a statement monthly, and if there is any surplus it is to be credited to his fee fund.

ANOTHER JUDGE.

The Fourth District Relief Bill Passes the Senate.

THE GOVERNOR WILL APPOINT.

A Lively Time in the Senate—Senator Boyd Says Senator Felker Was Drunk but Afterwards Takes it Back and Apologizes.

Denver, Jan. 18.—The seventh day of the session of the Tenth General Assembly opened this morning in a very lovely manner. Senator Felker informed Senator Boyd that he was a liar after the latter had insinuated that Felker had drunk too much just before the joint session the other day.

Peace was restored after a short tilt, and then a number of bills were introduced.

In the House the resolution requiring clerks to give bonds for the safety of bills and other documents placed in their hands was tabled after a debate that lasted all morning.

Lyman B. Henderson, ex-Deputy of State was scored by the House Finance committee.

Senate.

The first business in the Senate this morning after roll call and approval of yesterday's journal was the reading of an invitation addressed to President Brush inviting the Senators to attend a public meeting of the Equal Suffrage league at the blue room of the Masonic temple to-night. It was received and placed on file.

Senator Leddy introduced a petition from El Paso county citizens calling the attention of the Senate to the fact that there are large tracts of valuable farming lands in that county and praying the Legislature to take steps to irrigate the tracts. Referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

Senator Mills presented a memorial from the people of New Castle praying for the passage of a law requiring monthly pay days on the part of corporations employing large numbers of men. It recited that much suffering existed in that vicinity because of the absence of such a statute as was demanded. Referred to the Committee on Labor.

Senator Boyd introduced a resolution in effect stating that Senator Felker, previous to entering the joint session, took on a load of stimulants that floored him in the Brown Palace hotel. Its reading paralyzed the chamber. Senator Crowe moved to lay it on the table. Carried without division.

Senator Felker arose to a question of privilege. He was fiery mad and said: "If the Senator (Boyd) states the charges in that resolution are facts he deliberately lies. I characterize the charges as infamous. The Senator deserves to be reprimanded by the Senate for ungentlemanly conduct." This sadly ended the scene.

The following bills were introduced:

S. B. 117, Turner—To create a State bureau of information and statistics.

S. B. 118, Turner—Providing for compensation of the Capitol managers.

S. B. 119, Turner—Relating to auditing the indebtedness of the State and changing the mode of procedure in same.

S. B. 120, Moody—For the support of the bureau of labor and statistics.

S. B. 121, Newman—In relation to burglary and correcting statutes for punishment thereof.

S. B. 122, Campbell—Amending section 2107 Mills's statutes.

S. B. 123, Carney—Prohibiting any one using or traveling on railway passes and preventing discrimination in passenger rates and forcing the posting of schedules of railway rates.

S. B. 126, Gordon—Providing for reservoirs on Huerfano river.

S. B. 136, Barela—Relating to injuries sustained by servants and employes of corporations.

The Senate went into committee of the whole, Senator Felker in the chair, to consider H. B. No. 10 by Representative Humphrey to increase the number of judges in the Fourth Judicial district, El Paso county.

The bill was recommended for favorable passage viva voce and so reported to the Senate which later passed the measure.

It goes to the Governor for signature as soon as engrossed. The Governor will have the appointment of the new judge and will be urged to name him as soon as possible.

Senator Boyd through Senator Carney asked leave to withdraw his resolution reflecting on Senator Felker's physical condition last Tuesday. Leave was granted and Senator Boyd apologized for its introduction.

Recess until 2 o'clock.

House.

The House met on time, worried through the usual preliminaries and proceeded with the regular order.

Mr. Fribourg from the Committee on Rules reported on Mr. Westerman's resolution that clerks and other employees who have papers in their charge be required to give bonds in the amount of $1,000 each for the faithful performance and that it be laid upon the table. He stated as the reason that they could not be legally held responsible for things of no intrinsic value. After a lengthy discussion by various members the roll was called and it was laid on the table.

A resolution to refer all bills carrying appropriations to the Committee on Appropriations was adopted.

A petition from the citizens of New Castle setting out that corporations operating coal mines in their vicinity had been remiss in paying their employees, to the injury alike of the miners and the community in general and praying for the enactment of a law compelling all individuals, associations and corporations employing labor to have a pay day not later than the 10th of the month next after that in which the work was done.

The following are some of the bills introduced:

H. B. 162, Runkle—To encourage investigations in the line of the reduction of low grade and refractory ores. The bill proposes a reward of $50,000 for the practical demonstration of a process or method whereby refractory gold ores of the State may be treated at a cost not to exceed $3 per ton. The conditions and restrictions under which the reward is to be made are stated in detail.

H. B. 164, Allen—To regulate the employment of armed guards for the protection of private property.

H. B. 165, Light—To build a bridge over Maroon creek, two miles west of Aspen and appropriating $25,000 for that purpose.

H. B. 166, Mitchell—To amend the incorporating act of the city of Blackhawk. It regulates the appointment of a school board.

H. B. 167, Minor—To amend the act relating to the practice of law by district and county judges and justices of the peace.

A number of routine committee reports were presented.

The House went into a committee of the whole on general orders with Mrs. Cressingham in the chair.

FINCH'S REPORT.

ACCOUNT OF THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE COUNTY.

Steady Advance in the Education Work—The Benefits of Free Text Books—Financial Report of Money Received and Expended—Statistics of Various Kinds.

To the Honorable, the Board of County Commissioners of El Paso County, Colorado:

Gentlemen—Believing that a report of the condition and progress of the public schools of El Paso county will be of interest to your honorable body, I have the honor to herewith submit for your information, the following statement:

It is extremely gratifying to everyone interested to note the steady advance that has been made all along the educational line, during the past year. On the whole the schools of the county are in excellent condition and there is a satisfactory disposition on the part of the patrons, all over the county, to increase their efficiency. This is shown by the building of new and better schoolhouses, the employment of more competent teachers, the adoption of free text books and a disposition on the part of the various school boards to devote more time to the care and inspection of the school property entrusted to their care.

During the year the rural districts of Cascade, Falcon, Four-Mile, Beaver Park and Midland have erected new buildings. Cripple Creek has erected four frame buildings, each containing four rooms, which are now ready for occupancy. The new Washington building in West Colorado Springs is rapidly assuming form and shape, and when completed will be one of the handsomest structures in this city of fine school buildings. More than $50,000 has been spent during the past year for new school buildings, which increases the amount invested in school property in El Paso county to over half a million dollars.

Forty out of the sixty districts in the county own free text books. Several districts have adopted them during the past year, and it will be but a short time until nearly every district in the county will own its own books. Probably no single factor has done more to increase the attendance in the public schools than free text books. They place the advantages in the public school within the reach of every child in the community, no matter what his station in life may be. Much good work has been done during the past year toward grading and classifying the rural schools. Forty districts have a graded course of study. This has been made much easier and more practicable since the adoption of free text books.

Thirty pupils from the rural schools have finished the eighth grade as prescribed in the "State Course of Study" and been granted a diploma. This diploma admits to any High School in the State without further examination. The examination for this diploma is prepared by the County Superintendent and is made quite comprehensive and rigid. The grades made in this examination show great thoroughness on the part of the pupil and reflect much credit on the instructor.

The law provides that examination shall be held on the last Friday of February, May, August, and November of each year, when the County Superintendent shall examine all persons applying for a certificate to teach in the public schools. The number of applicants in this county, during the past year, was 140. Of this number 24 received a first grade certificate, 53 second grades, 43 third grades, while 20 failed to make the required average.

The Fifth District Normal Institute, composed of El Paso, Douglas and Elbert counties, held its annual session in the Colorado Springs High School building, July 9 to 20. The enrollment of teachers was 111. Of this number El Paso county furnished 100, Douglas county 10, and Elbert 1. Four instructors were employed in addition to the executive committee, which is composed of the County Superintendents of the three counties. Ten lectures were delivered by person prominently identified with the educational interests of Colorado. The sessions of the Institute were marked by great earnestness and effective work.

Nothing indicates the growth of the school system in the county more than the great increase of work in the office of the County Superintendent. The correspondence of the office is enormous and requires almost the entire time of one person. During the year nearly 4000 letters have been written, in addition to the large number of circulars, school supplies, etc., mention of which is made in another place.

The following statistics, taken from reports on file in this office, will convey a good idea of the condition of the schools of the county:

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Amount on hand July 1, 1893	$ 16,236 67
Received from general fund	24,931 00
Received from special fund	92,345 23
Received from all other sources	22,396 71
Total receipts	$155,909 61
Paid for teachers, wages	$ 80,037 01
Paid for current expenses	26,478 54
Paid for sites, buildings, furniture, etc	7,196 07
Paid for library purposes	185 90
Paid for redemption of bonds	12,104 43
Paid for interest on bonds and registered warrants	13,697 12
Paid for temporary loans and interest thereon	239 15
Paid for rebate taxes and fees	1,090 77
Total paid out during year	$141,078 99
Balance on hand	14,830 62
Total	$155,909 61

STATISTICS.

Number organized districts in the county	60
Number school directors	181
Districts making annual reports	60
Number males of school age	3,340
Number females of school age	3,341
Total persons, school age	6,681
Number of school population between 8 and 14	3,277
Average daily attendance	3,400
Average number days of school in graded schools	179
Average number days of school in rural schools	125
Average monthly salary for males in graded schools	$ 100 50
Average monthly salary for females in graded schools	$ 67 50
Average monthly salary for males in rural schools	$ 47 00
Average monthly salary for females in rural schools	$ 45 70
No. teachers in graded schools	96
No. teachers in rural schools	76
Cost per month per pupil, based on enrollment	$ 3 45
Cost per month, based on average attendance	$ 3 15
No. schoolhouses in county—sod, adobe or log, 8; frame, 60; brick or stone, 12; total	85
Valuation of schoolhouses	427,855 00
No. school rooms	170
No. school sittings	6,072
Estimated value school apparatus including maps, charts, globes	$19,982 00

SUPPLIES.

No. monthly report blanks	2,720
No. monthly report cards	2,675
No. teachers' registers	209
No. classification registers	18
No. notices of teachers' meetings	210
No. notices of apportionment of general fund	210
No. district annual report blanks	150
No. school election notices	199
No. school election reports	185
No. official bonds and oath of office	115
No. census blanks	176
No. census books	32
No. school laws	78
No. copies of State Course of Study	39
No. teachers' contracts	185
No. secretaries' books	8
No. district treasurers' books	5
No. county treasurer's order books	15
No. Normal Institute circulars and programmes	500
No. Arbor Day report blanks	120
No. Arbor Day circulars	200
No. term reports	100
No. annual summary blanks	116

Respectfully submitted,
CLARENCE O. FINCH,
County Superintendent of Schools.

Fatally Shot

Colorado City has what will probably prove to be another murder. Yesterday afternoon Dick Pickostelli shot and wounded his cousin, Joseph Bontempelli, and he will probably die. The shooting it is supposed grew out of money difficulties, and it is said the trouble has been standing since last year. The shooting occurred about 5:45 last evening at the Midland yards in Colorado City. Pickhostelli and Bontempelli are cousins, and both are Italians, and speak English imperfectly. Bontempelli has been a resident at Colorado City for the past four years, and has many friends there, as he is a sober and industrious man. Pickostelli has only recently come there, and few people know him. What the real trouble between the two men has been it is hard to say, but last evening they met at the coal yards where Bontempelli works, and Pickostelli shot him. The bullet entered the left side about three inches from the nipple, and ranged downward. He tried to shoot the second time, but the revolver missed fire. Drs. Ball and Wolfe were called to the injured man, but they were unable to find the bullet, and they are of the opinion that he will die. They thought he could not live until this morning.

After the shooting Pickostelli ran towards the bridge west of the coal chute and threw his gun under it, where it was afterwards found. He then started towards town. Police Judge Cunningham and another man who saw the shooting gave chase and caught him. A telephone message had been sent to town and officer Wallace went down, but met the Judge and his prisoner on the way. He was put in the city jail and about all that could be gotten out of him was: "All right." About 8 o'clock last night Marshall Neiswinter heard through a friend that there might be an attempt to take Pickostelli out and lynch him, and he sent word over to the county jail. Deputy sheriffs went over and got the fellow and brought him over here to the county jail. There was considerable feeling over the shooting among the friends of the injured man.

Pickostelli was sober at the time of the shooting. The crime was committed with a 32 Bulldog revolver. Bontempelli has a ranch and is quite well to do. He is married and about 35 years of age. He has not been able to speak since he was shot, and it has been impossible to get a statement from him.

At the county jail after Pichostelli was brought in, they had to dress a slight wound in his head near the top. They could make out from him that it had been caused by the wife of the injured man throwing a stone and hitting him. There seems to have been some kind of a row goingon among the outfit. Pichostelli gave his age at the jail as 33 years. It seems that in the part of Italy where he was born most of the poulation speak French, and for that reason the people at olorado City got the idea that the men were Frenchmen.

WILLIS SWEET.

Some Facts Regarding a Former Colorado Spriegs Editor Who is Now Being Honored in Utah.

The following facts regarding the career of Willis Sweet, the Idaho Congressman, who is now holding the legislature in dead-lock for the office of United States Senator, have been given The Gazette by Mr. E. T. Elliott, who is now employed by Sheriff Bowers, and who went to Idaho with Mr. Sweet in 1882:

Mr. Willis Sweet was for several years a newspaper publisher in Colorado. From 1878 to 1880 he published The Mountaineer in Colorado Springs. Early in 1880 he went to Gothic and began the publication of a newspaper there. Mr. Sweet's ventures in journalism in Colorado were not, however, financially successful. In June, 1882, he went to Seattle, when after a short stay he left for Moscow, Idaho, to take charge of the Moscow Gazette. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Sweet was keeping books for a large implement warehouse, devoting his spare time to the study of law. During the winter of 1883-84 he was admitted to the practice of law, at the court held at Lewiston, Idaho. Mr. Sweet first hung out his shingle at Moscow, and soon had the legal business of Baker & Clark, and of Governr McConnell of Moscow, to attend to. From that time on his promotion was rapid. First, District Judge and next Representative in Congress. Mr. Sweet was an attractive writer, and from the time he was a resident of Lincoln, Neb., and correspondent for the Omaha Bee, has always taken a great interest in political affairs.

The writer and Representative Sweet went to Seattle together and on that trip Mr. Sweet stated that he intended to take up the study of law, locate in (at that time) some of the Territories, and that he would be a member of Congress within a dozen years. Although he set his stakes high, yet he has proven that it was no higher than he has been able to verify. While living in Colorado the young journalist was a great friend of Governors Pitkin and Routt. Representative Sweet is a Vermonter by birth and received only a limited school education. Although enjoying the highest offices, yet he is not 40 years of age and has shown what can be done by energy and perseverance.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

INVESTIGATED.

The Council Secretly Investigated the Fire Boys Last Night.

The City Council held an extra called secret session last night to consider the case of the belligerent firemen who had the row in the city building the day before The meeting was called by petition and most of the members were present A Gazette representative as usual put in an appearance but was informed that he was "not expected" and quietly retired The walls are thin and the Aldermen talked long and loud when properly enthused and it was entirely possible to have done a bit of New York World keyhole reporting but as the matter hardly seemed of sufficient public interest to demand such extraordinary measures he took his departure From the elect who were specially permitted to hear the proceedings it was learned afterwards that the mountain labored from 7 until 10 o'clock and brought forth the following mouse Lineman James Duncan who hit Captain A B Currie, is reinstated—having been suspended by the chief pending investigation The chief is authorized to exercise his authority as to any punishment that may be necessary The firemen were all up for witnesses and the Board of Aldermen plied them with questions Each witness was brought in separately

Chief Johnson in speaking of the affair yesterday said that he was very sorry that such a thing had happened In all his experience it was the first thing of the kind that he had encountered It is not an unusual matter for firemen to get into little disputes as is almost inevitable where there are a body of them sitting around day in and day out with nothing to do but consider how someone is injuring them He said that it would be different if there were more fires and more work for them Mr Johnson said that he knew there was some little feeling among the men but did not think it would come to blows When he took charge he made Nels Johnson assistant chief because it is necessary to have some one to take his place when he is away He appointed Currie captain as it is necessary when at a fire of any size to have some one on the line who has some authority If he is on one side of a burning building and the assistant on the other it would be necessary to have a leader for the men at work on the line The office of captain has no authority outside of that as the chief alone gives orders about the building As to the work about the building in cleaning up and making fires there is not enough of it to keep an old woman busy for an hour each day and every man is expected to do his part The chief said that he felt very kindly towards both the men and did not care to punish them When he found that one of the men had been beaten up by another so that he had to leave his work he suspended the offender until the matter could be investigated There was nothing else to do so far as he was concerned. He said that he would consult with the Mayor and the members of the Fire commitee before he took any steps in the matter

Dr. Robert H. Lamborn.

The following obituary notice from the New York Tribune will be of interest to many of the older residents of Colorado Springs and of Colorado Dr Lamborn was well known here in the early days, having been a director of the Colorado Springs company from the day of its inception to the time of his death

"Dr Robert H Lamborn, who died after an illness of a few days at the Hotel Netherland on Jan 14, from heart failure, following an attack of rheumatism, was born near Kennett, Penn, in 1835 He studied at Giessen and Frieburg, Germany In his early life he was connected with the engineering department of the Pennsylvania railroad, was the first secretary of the American Iron and Steel association, was active in the organization in 1866 of the Pennsylvania Steel company and its treasurer for several years. He was secretary and treasurer of the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad in 1869 and until its completion from St. Paul to Duluth, was managing director of the Colorado Coal and Iron company from 1880 to 1883, when its steel plant was built at Pueblo, Colo He was closely associated with General William J. Palmer of Colorado in many enterprises in Colorado and Mexico In recent years he had devoted himself chiefly to literary and scientific pursuits. He traveled widely in this country and Europe, and had many friends in all parts of the globe. His many-sided tastes led him to acquire objects of art and curios, the most valuable and interesting of which are embodied in a collection of Mexican antiquities loaned for several years to the Metropolitan Museum, New York. His collection of Spanish paintings from Mexican convents is in Memorial hall, Fairmont Park, Philadelphia He was a member of several scientific societies in this country and Europe"

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. Sold by F. E. Robinson

Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer" will be read and acted in costume in the lecture room of the Unitarian church on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock Admission 25 cents. The principal actors will be taken by Mr. Hamp and Sumner, Messrs. Hill, Dawson and Blake

Read Ayer's Almanac, which your druggist will gladly hand you, and note the wonderful cures of rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula, dyspepsia, eczema, debility, humors and sores, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla admitted at the World's Fair.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation; 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Four candidates were initiated in the order of Elks last evening and a number of applications were received. The lodge has nearly doubled its membership since it was organized in July

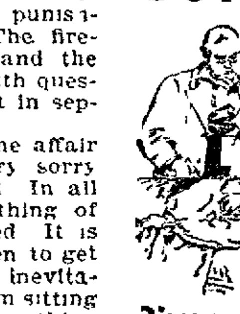
Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly a remarkable preparation and nothing like it has ever been produced No matter how wiry and unmanageable the hair may be under the influence of this incomparable dressing, it becomes soft, silky and pliable to the comb and brush.

The pugilistic exhibition at Armory hall last evening was rather of the fake order and was given to a very small crowd. Jack Davis intimated that he was disappointed by the local men not turning up and the audience certainly was as Davis and his "troupe" did not show much in the way of skill.

See Asuby for fine Watch work, difficult repair ing, and graduate optician. Personal attention. See him if you want the best. Oldest established jeweler in the county.

CONSUMPTION

SO PRONOUNCED



SEVERE

COLDS

At Night

"Seven years ago, my wife had a severe attack of lung trouble which the physicians pronounced consumption. The cough was extremely distressing, especially at night, and was frequently attended with the spitting of blood. The doctors being unable to help her, I induced her to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was surprised at the great relief it gave. Before using one whole bottle, she was cured, so that now she is quite strong and healthy. That this medicine saved my wife's life, I have not the least doubt."—K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Known Everywhere. Sold Everywhere. Grown Everywhere.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Ask your dealer for them Send for Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895. Invaluable to all planters and lovers of Fine Vegetables and Beautiful Flowers Write for it—Free. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, Rezin B Maxwell, by his certain deed of trust, dated May 15th, 1889, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of El Paso county, Colorado, in book 110, at page 413, conveyed to Kirk H Field, trustee, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Southwest quarter, southwest quarter section two (sw. sw. 2) southeast quarter, southeast quarter section three (se. se. 3), northeast quarter, northeast quarter section ten (ne. ne. 10) and northwest quarter, northwest quarter section eleven (nw. nw. 11), all in township thirteen (13), south of range seventy-one (71), west of the sixth (6th) principal meridian. In trust, to secure the payment of one promissory note or bond therein described, together with the interest thereon as provided for in said note and deed of trust; and, whereas, said Rezin B Maxwell has made default in the payment of said note; and, whereas, said note has become due and payable; and, whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that if the said Kirk H. Field, trustee, shall remove from said county or refuse to act, the then acting clerk of El Paso county, State of Colorado, shall thereupon become his successor to the title to said property, and the same become vested in him in trust for the purposes and objects of said deed of trust, with all the powers, duties and obligations thereof, and, whereas, the said Kirk H. Field, trustee, has removed from said county and State and has refused to act in this behalf; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and by virtue of the powers vested in me by said deed of trust, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, I, the undersigned now acting clerk of El Paso county, State of Colorado, as trustee, do hereby give notice that I will, on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, proceed to sell the property hereinbefore described, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, to satisfy said debt and interest and the costs of executing this trust.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
County Clerk, El Paso County, Colorado, as Successor in Trust.
A. I. SMITH, Attorney.
First publication Jan. 24, 1895.
Last publication Feb. 21, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the county court of El Paso county and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of two hundred sixteen and 72-00 dollars ($216.72) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against W. A. Boyce, John Coon, H. L. Short, H. M. Chaplen, George W. Short and O C. Schovill, defendants, in favor of Murray Colgin, plaintiff, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said defendants, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The "Moonlight," the "Finley," and the "Cleveland" lode mining claims situate in the Cripple Creek Mining district, El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 8th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the court house, in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 11th day of January, 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
W. S. MONTGOMERY, Attorney.
Date of first publication Jan. 17, 1895.
Date of last publication Feb. 7, 1895

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, Nellie E. Gunnel and T O. Gunnell of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 25th day of October, 1893, by their certain deed of trust of that date which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 26th day of October, 1893, in book 133, at page 90, of the records of said county, convey to the undersigned, W. W. Hassell, as trustee, or in the case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting Clerk of said El Paso county, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered two (2), three (3), and four (4), in block numbered four (4), in the town of Lihue, to secure the payment of their certain promissory note of even date with said deed of trust for the sum of one thousand dollars payable to the order of Fannie E. Chapman on the corresponding date one year later, Oct. 25, 1894.

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and interest thereon and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust but is still due and unpaid,

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, W. W. Hassell, as trustee, will on the 29th day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of the said county of El Paso, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with all appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Nellie E. Gunnel and T. O. Gunnel, their heirs and assigns therein at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said note and interest thereon and the cost and expenses of executing this trust

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo, Nov. 27, 1894.

W. W. HASSELL, Trustee.
First publication, Nov. 29, 1894,
Last publication, Dec. 27, 1894.

The above sale has been postponed until Jan. 29, 1895, at the same time and place.

W. W. HASSELL,
Trustee.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss

In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Colorado, sitting within and for the County of El Paso.

Notice of Application by Guardian to Sell Real Estate of Minors.

In the Matter of the Application of Mary Louise Carpenter, Guardian of the Persons and Estates of Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, minors and heirs-at-law of Alfred F. Carpenter, late of El Paso County, deceased, for leave to sell real estate belonging to said minors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Mary Louise Carpenter, as guardian of Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St Vrain Carpenter, minors and heirs-at-law of Alfred F. Carpenter, late of El Paso county, deceased, will apply to the District Court of the Fourth Judicial district of the State of Colorado, sitting within and for the County of El Paso, on Saturday the 17th day of February, A D. 1895, at the incoming of the court on said day, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard by the court, for an order to sell and convey the following described real estate belonging to said minors, situated in El Paso county, State of Colorado, to wit:

Two-sixths interest in common and undivided in and to the following premises, viz:

1 Lots numbered one, two, three, four, five and six in block M, in D. Russ Wood addition to the City of Colorado Springs.

2. All lands and premises situated in the City of Colorado Springs described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Buenaventura street and Cascade avenue in the D. Russ Wood addition to the City of Colorado Springs, running thence south along the east line of Cascade avenue 100 feet; thence easterly at a right angle to the last course 190 feet to an alley; thence northerly along the west line of said alley and parrallel with the east line of Cascade avenue 100 feet to the south line of Buenaventura street; thence westerly along the said south line 190 feet to the place of beginning.

3. Lots numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, block 71 in the City of Colorado Springs.

4. Lots numbered 14, 15, 16 in block 71 of the City of Colorado Springs.

5. The north half of lot No. 2, in block No. 203, addition No. 1, to the City of Colorado Springs.

6. Lot No. 2, in block No. 205, addition No. 1, to the City of Colorado Springs.

7. The north half of the south half of lot 1, in block No. 203, addition No. 1, to the City of Colorado Springs.

8. Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Charles Hallowell's trustee's subdivision of block No. 212, in addition No. 1, to the City of Colorado Springs.

As will more fully appear from the petition of said guardian hereafter to be filed in said court.

MARY LOUISE CARPENTER,
Guardian of the Persons and Estates of Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, Minors and Heirs-at-Law of Alfred F. Carpenter, late of El Paso County, Colorado, Deceased.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo, Jan. 23, 1895.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest from May 1, 1893, on a certain promissory note, dated Feb. 1, 1889, executed by Abbie A. Peabody and John A. Peabody, for one thousand dollars ($1,000), due five years after date with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum payable quarterly to the order of Charles P. La Lanne, at the First National bank of Colorado Springs, Colo., and secured by a deed of trust to Frank D. La Lanne and John B. Harper, trustees, and in case of their absence from the county of El Paso, or refusal or failure or inability to act, then, to the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county as successor in trust; dated Feb. 1, 1889; recorded Feb. 2, 1889, in book 110, page 43, of El Paso county records; and,

Whereas, The said Frank D. La Lanne and John B Harper, the trustees herein are permanently absent from this county, and,

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said deed of trust, I will, on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., sell at public auction at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said Abbie A. Peabody, in and to the following described property, to-wit:

The east one-half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) and the west half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section eighteen (18) in township eleven (11) south range sixty-five (65) west, in the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the interest thereon and the expenses of executing this trust.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Successor in Trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Jan 1, A D 1895.

L. E. Kenworthy, Attorney, Denver, Colo.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso county, and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred, seventy-eight and 50-100 dollars ($178.50), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Walter Hughes, defendant, in favor of D. H. Scott and Phillip M Sayre, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said defendant I have levied on the following property, to-wit

An undivided one-third (1-3) interest in the "Little Maggie" lode mining claim, as recorded in book 6, page 240, of the records of El Paso county, Colorado, said claim being situate in the Cripple Creek Mining district, El Paso county, Colorado

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 8th day of February, 1895, at 10.30 o'clock a. m, at the front (east) door of the Courthouse in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 15th day of January, 1895.

M. F BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County
W. S MONTGOMERY, Attorney
Date of first publication, Jan. 17, 1895
Date of last publication, Feb. 7, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of three certain executions issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso county and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of seven hundred, forty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($749 80), and costs of suit, the amount of three certain judgments recently obtained against T. E Johnson, defendant, in favor of L. J. Laws, plaintiff, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said defendant I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The w ½ of ne ¼, w ½ of se ¼ of sec 25, twp 14, s r 67 w; also part of the e ½ of sw ¼ of sec 25, twp 14, s r 67 w, containing 12.6 acres, also part of sw ¼ of se ¼ of sec 13, twp 14, s r 67 w, containing 8 5 acres; also the n 136 ft of lts 14, 15 and 16 and the s 72 ft of lts 14, 15 and 16, in Haynes's addition to the city of Colorado Springs; also lt No. 3 in blk No 258, in the city of Colorado Springs, all of said property being situate in El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named T. E. Johnson in and to the above described property, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the Courthouse in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 15th day of January, 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
A. T. GUNNELL, Attorney.
Date of first publication, Jan. 17, 1895.
Date of last publication, Feb. 7, 1895.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE TO PAY DEBTS.

In pursuance, and by virtue of a decree of sale duly made and entered on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1894, in the County Court of El Paso county, Colorado, in the matter of the petition of O. F. Rice, administrator of the estate of C. E. Sherwood, deceased, to pay the debts thereof, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned administrator of said estate, will sell, at private sale, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, and for not less than the appraised value of each separate parcel, at the office of Vannatta & Cunningham, on the second floor of No. 16 North Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Thursday the 24th day of January, A. D. 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., all of the following described real estate belonging to said estate to pay the debts of said decedent, to-wit:

The Tam O'Shanter, the Jim Blaine and the Eagle lode mining claims situate in the Cripple Creek Mining district, county of El Paso and State of Colorado, the terms of said sale to be one-half cash in hand, and balance to be paid on or before six months from date of sale, the said balance remaining unpaid, to be secured by trust deed on said property, unless the purchaser of said property shall prefer to pay cash for same, then, and in that event, the sale to be for cash in hand.

O. F. RICE,
Administrator.
Vanatta & Cunningham, Attorneys for Administrator.
First publication, Jan. 3, 1895.
Last publication, Jan. 24, 1895.

GEO. DILS, Mgr.
Rupture Cured WITHOUT AN OPERATION.
WILLIS K. WRIGHT, M. D., JAMES E. HAYES, M. D. Attending Physicians. Consultation Free. CALL OR WRITE
OFFICES: 91 to 94 Tabor Opera House Block. Cor. 16th and Curtis Sts., Denver.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Chauncey Callaway, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 5th day of December, A D. 1889, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 9th day of December A. D. 1889, in book 112, at page 32, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H Field as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee then to the (then) acting clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered seventeen (17) and nineteen (19) in block numbered three (3), lots numbered two (2), seven (7), twelve (12) and thirteen 13, in block numbered five (5), lots numbered seven (7), eight (8), ten (10) and eleven (11), in block numbered six (6), all in Pike's Peak addition to the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $9.75 and nine for the sum of $10 each, payable to the order of David Heron respectively on June 1 and December 1 in each of the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, and

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the note of $10 due December 1, 1894, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but is still due and unpaid, and

Whereas, Kirke H Field, the trustee named in said deed of trust is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and

Whereas The holder of the said note of $10 due December 1 1894, has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said note according to the terms of said deed of trust,

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder, of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 11th day of February, A.D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate, (excepting lot numbered seven (7), in block numbered five (5), in Pike's Peak addition to the City of Colorado Springs, which has been released), with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Chauncey Callaway his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 13th day of December, A.D. 1894

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
First insertion Jan. 10, 1895.
Last insertion Feb. 7, 1895.

NOTICE OF CONSOLIDATION

Notice is hereby given that the several organizations known as The St Joe and Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining company, The Pontiac Mining company, and The Champion-Empire Mining company, corporations organized and heretofore existing under the laws of the State of Colorado, having each a capitalization of two million shares, of the par value of one dollar each, and carrying on the business of mining in the county of Pitkin, State of Colorado, have, by compliance with section 628 of Mills Annotated Statutes of Colorado, and other provisions of law, concerning the consolidation of corporations, become consolidated into one organization known as The Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining company, having its principal office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, with a capital stock of three million shares, par value one dollar per share, one million shares of which have been set aside for working capital, and the remainder to be apportioned among the holders of the stock of the original companies in the proportion of one share of the new stock for two shares of The St. Joe and Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining company, one share of the new for three shares of The Pontiac Mining company, and one share of the new for six shares of The Champion-Empire Mining company; the directors of the new organization for the first year are J J Hagerman, R. J. Bolles, R W. Woodbury, Percy Hagerman and William O'Brien; its officers are J. J Hagerman, President; R. J Bolles, Vice-President. and Percy Hagerman, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MINERAL FARM CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY,
By J J. HAGERMAN, President
PERCY HAGERMAN, Secretary

Dated Colorado Springs, January 16, A D. 1895

First insertion Jan. 17, 1895.
Last insertion Feb. 17, 1895

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Eliza H. Newell, deceased

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Eliza H. Newell, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1895, on the last Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1895.

E. P. LILLIBRIDGE,
Administrator.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, John Schott of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 23d day of January, A D 1892, by his certain deed of trust of that date which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 26th day of January, A. D 1892, in book 112, at page 138, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate, situated in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit

The south forty-seven (47) feet of lots numbered forty-nine (49) and fifty (50) in Bristol's addition to Colorado Springs, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $8 85 and nine for the sum of $10 each, payable to the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage company, respectively on July 1, 1892, and on Jan 1 and July 1 in each of the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and on Jan 1, 1897, and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable, and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes, should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and,

Whereas Default has been made in the payment of the note of $10 due Jan 1, 1895, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust but is still due and unpaid, and

Whereas, Kirke H Field the trustee named in said deed of trust is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and,

Whereas, The holder of the said note of $10 due Jan 1, 1895, has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said note according to the terms of said deed of trust

Now therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on the 11th day of February, A. D 1895, at 10 10 o'clock a. m, at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said John Schott, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the costs and expenses of executing this trust

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo,, this 8th day of January, A D 1895

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
First insertion Jan 10, 1895.
Last insertion Feb 7 1895

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Richard Newell, Jr, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Richard Newell, Jr, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the courthouse in Colorado Springs in said county, at the January term 1895, on the last Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned

Dated at Colorado Springs this 24th day of December A D 1894

HARLAN P LILLIBRIDGE.
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Francis Braggiotti, deceased

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Francis Braggiotti, late of the county of Suffolk, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso county Colorado at the courthouse in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1895, on the last Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo, this 26th day of December, A. D 1894

FRANKLIN E BROOKS,
Administrator

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Elizabeth C. Mason, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executors of the last will and testament of Elizabeth C Mason, late of the county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby give notice that they will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the February term, on the fourth Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 9th day of January, A.D. 1895

W. B. ST. JOHN,
MARTHA CAMPBELL,
Executors
First insertion Jan 17, 1895.
Last insertion Feb. 7, 1895.

LEWIS E. SHERMAN,

Mineral Patents, Adverses and all Land office Business, Contests and difficult cases a specialty.